The Centre Reporter.

VOL. { OLD SERIES, XL. NEW SERIES, XVIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1885. NO. 21.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Russia and England are not going to fight, from present indications.

When our state legislature adjourns people will wonder what the sheol it met for.

A statue has been erected at Reading to the distinguished brewer, Frederick Lauer, dec'd.

Grain crop reports, from all over the country, are not flattering. Centre county will hardly have half of last year's yield.

Many Republican journals are cackling over the fact that their party which has stolen millions did not steal the missing two cents. Reason—they couldn't find 'em.

Daniel O. Barr, for surveyor of customs, at Pittsburg, is a good appointment. He is a pure man and a deserving Democrat and a brother of the veteran editor of the *Post*.

Logan's election to the senate is owing to Democratic carelessness. With proper watchfulness a Democrat would have been returned from the strong Democratic district which elected a Republican to fill the vacancy of a Democratic member who had died.

This congressional district as fixed up by the new apportionment bill is even more strongly Democratic than the old. It is two hundred miles long and in some places only eight to ten miles wide. A model Republican production, remarks the Lock Haven *Democrat*.

The pay-roll of the New York custom house for the month of May shows a reduction form $344,900 to $277,000. The saving of nearly $20,000 in a month results from recent discharges and changes of method.

That is another item of Democratic reform.

Albert Ford, aged 25 years, and married, who outraged a highly respected school teacher, aged 21 years, near Lee Centre, Oneida county, N. Y., May 13th, and robbed her of watch and chain, was arrested and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment for the two offenses.

That fellow will have plenty of time for reflection.

A man in Lyon county, Kansas, fourteen years ago married a young widow with a little daughter by a farmer husband. After twelve years he obtained a divorce from his wife and soon after married her daughter. The most novel feature of the matter is the fact that the divorced wife, now his mother in-law, lives with her daughter and husband, and all are happy.

This is a little tough but it may be true—particularly since it is located in Kansas, where many queer things occur.

The Washington *Post* expresses much sound sense in the following item:

"To us it seems a plain, practical, legitimate proposition that Republicans have no right to hold responsible and influential positions under a democratic administration, and vice versa, else election by parties is a farce, political issues have ceased to be, and the millennium has come."

We would add to the *Post's* remarks that it requires the cheekiest kind of cheek for a Republican to ask retention in office under a democratic administration.

The *World* says General Beaver, who expects to be the next Republican candidate for the goverrorship of Pennsylvania, has begun his campaign by a vigorous protest against the appointment of "ex-rebels" to important places in the foreign service. But when Gen. Beaver's party was rewarding "rebels" fresh from the field of war with fat appointments to pay them for becoming Republicans—such "rebels" as Mosby, Longstreet, Akerman, Key, Settle, Holden and Orr—there was no protest from Beaver. Nothing then was heard or seen of Beaver, nor his dam.

What do folks do up in Tionesta, Forest county, when they get dry? At the Forest county court, held at Tionesta, last week, all applications for licenses were again refused. Tionesta has had no license for some months, and the good effect is realized by all. No grand jury is present, although this is a session court, there being no necessity for one. Not a man is in jail and peace and happiness reign supreme.

We suppose they need not bother with temperance either, up in that wildcat section, there's no timber to work on. Happy Tionesta!

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment again throws all the heavy democratic counties of central Pennsylvania in one district in order to carve out Republican districts around us. Our district runs near to the Ohio line—clear through to the western line of Clarion, looking a good deal like a sledge hammer—a long handle with a knob on the grip end and a big maul on the other. To flatten out Republican candidates who may venture to run for congress here, it will answer admirably.

The Pittsburg *Post* on the apportionment: The Congressional Apportionment bill reported by the Conference Committee, and passed by both branches of the Legislature, gives the Democrats *ten* Congressmen and the Republicans *eighteen*, or in proportion of one Democratic Congressman for every 40,742 Democratic votes in the state, and one Republican Congressman for every 24,700 votes. That tells the story of disfranchisement. The western part of the state is carved up in the most grotesque way, although it seems the idea of depriving the Western Democrats of any representation was abandoned. The Democratic district will consist of Fayette, Greene and Washington, while Westmoreland is thrown with Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson, with 2,000 Republican majority. Erie and Crawford are put together, and Mercer, Lawrence, Butler and Beaver. Allegheny is made into two districts, but the South Side wards are taken from the Pittsburg district and added to the Allegheny in order to retire the frisky Colonel Bayne. This is his ring payment for helping to send McNeill back to the State Senate in 1882, while laboring under the lunacy the Senatorial lightning might strike under his bonnet.

Philadelphia is given six Congressmen, and Randall's Democratic district not disturbed, for the good reason a district could not be made that would refuse to return him. Lancaster, Berks, Luzerne and Schuylkill are each given a Congressman. The crowning bit of knavery in the list is the Eighteenth district, running from the Maryland line into and including Union county, in the northern half of the state. It stretches two-thirds of the way across the state from north to south.

The Philadelphia *Times* referring to the idiotic opposition on the part of a few in the legislature to establish an agricultural experiment station says: A bill which ought to be finally passed by the legislature is the one providing for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station. It passed the Senate with only five dissenting votes and is sustained by the sentiment of the most intelligent farmers in the state. About a dozen such stations are already in operation in as many different states and no movement in the history of agricultural progress has produced such important results or promises so much for the future. It is but a little more than thirty years since the first station of this kind was established in Europe, and since that time the number has been increased to more than one hundred and fifty. So remarkable a growth would be conceded to have some substantial foundation, even if we had not the evidence of accomplished facts. The location of the station at the State College, as the bill proposes, is in the interest of economy and of sound public policy. Some appearance of opposition to that feature of the bill has been diligently fostered in one quarter, but personal enmity is not statesmanship and that is a point on which legislators should not allow themselves to be misled.

There is a fine of $300 and twelve months' imprisonment in store for the person who is convicted of "willufily kindling any fire on lands of another, so as to set on fire any woodlands, barrens or moors." Centre county timber lands are fired regularly every summer by heartless fellows. It would be well if a taste of the penalty could be given to a few of them, it might have a wholesome effect. Thousands of acres of valuable timber are damaged every summer by these fires.

The divorce mill is still doing an active business in Philadelphia. The dockets of the four Common Pleas Courts closed on Tuesday, 18, for the June term, and a careful scrutiny shows that 104 applications have been made for release from marriage relation. There is more preaching in Philadelphia about polygamy in Utah than divorce abuses at home. Most of the shepherds have parties to divorce proceedings in their congregations.

M'Clure says: Success is the reward of men who mind their own business.

The *Times* is right—we know a number of persons who went to nothing from too much minding other folks' business and too much neglect of their own. The man who minds his own business is generally kept pretty busy.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL AS AGREED UPON BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The conference committee on congressional apportionment held its final meeting on 24 and completed its labors. The bill as agreed upon makes eighteen sure Republican and eight sure Democratic districts, with the doubtful districts, Schuylkill, Bucks and Montgomery, according to the vote of 1880. According to the vote of 1884 the Democrats would have but seven districts. The bill is as follows:

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th districts, Philadelphia; 7th, Bucks and Montgomery; 8th Chester and Delaware; 9th, Lancaster; 10th, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne; 11th, Berks and Lehigh; 12th, Luzerne; 13th, Susquehanna and Lackawanna; 14th, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry; 15th, Schuylkill; 16th, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, Wyoming; 17th, Cumberland, York, Adams; 18th, Huntingdon, Fulton, Mifflin, Juniata, Snyder, Union; 19th, Cambria, Blair, Somerset, Bedford; 20th, Clearfield, Clinton, Centre, Elk, Forest and Clarion; 21st, Washington, Green, Fayette; 22d and 23d, Allegheny; 24th, Lycoming, Sullivan, Montour, Columbia, Northumberland; 25th, Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson; 25th, Venango, Warren, McKean, Cameron; 27th, Erie and Crawford; 28th, Mercer, Lawrence, Beaver, Butler.

In the senate the report was read and adopted—yeas 31, nays 0—Messrs. Ross (Greene) and Vandegrift voting with the Republicans. The other Democrats did not vote.

FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

Bellefonte, May 26.

The Philadelphia *Times* the other day had an article saying Gov. Curtin favored the retention of John T. Johnston as post master here. That may be a feeler. But it will not go down with Democrats. Mr. Johnston has been post master a long time, but has not been a better one than many Democrats would prove to be. He is an industrious Republican worker, and has all along used his position as far as possible against the Democratic party. Now let him walk. It was not such men as John T. Johnston that elected Curtin or Cleveland, and that the war governor should so far forget himself is a wish that is farther to the above thought.

The lawyers have met and resolved that the Commissioners repair the courthouse. If the matter of repairs should be left to a vote of the bar, the thing would amount to this, that the courthouse would be repaired from the front step to the rear tearing out all behind that. Of course the lawyers did not forget to recommend cozy chairs for themselves. There's nothing like taking care of No. 1.

The cars ran over the L. & T. road up to near Valentine's works one day last week—this is the nearest we got yet to Pennsvalley by rail. Several of our railroad friends were on the "excursion"—the distance ¼ mile.

The "Reporter's" advocacy of the offices for the men who elected the President, is the correct idea and is endorsed by all sound Democrats, and it is gratifying to learn from Washington that a big weeding out is soon to begin.

It is often remarked with much truth that no other town of its size in Pennsylvania has as good hotels as Bellefonte—they are large and well kept and compare with first class hotels of some of the larger cities.

Judge Furst in putting his foot on Sunday segar selling has raised a smoke in some shanties and our people manage to smoke all the same on that day, and perhaps his honor does too.

Why don't we have a Democratic daily here? the "Watchman" or "Democrat" should have enough enterprise in that direction to undertake it, a strong Democratic county like this should be able to sustain one as well as does the Republican minority. Flavius Josephus.

All have read the story of the foolish virgins. Here is one of two very foolish men:

Newark, W. Va., May 24.—A deadly fight occurred yesterday between J. P. Buffington and August Killian, farmers. The battle between the two men is described as being one of the bloodiest personal encounters ever heard of in this state and was only terminated by the interference of three or four men. Killian had been stabbed seven times, his head and face terribly beaten and other wounds inflicted, while Buffington had four ribs broken, his skull fractured and a dozen minor cuts and bruises on his person. Both men are dying. The trouble was occasioned by a cow belonging to Buffington breaking down Killian's garden fence. Buffington first attacked Killian with a sharp knife and the latter defended himself with stones and a club.

The administration is making the Mahone postmasters in Virginia hop out of office at a lively rate—they are about as offensive as the Kansas hoppers, and the breed should be destroyed before another deposit of eggs gets into the soil.

PROF. ODLUM'S LAST LEAP.

He Jumps From the Brooklyn Bridge Into the Eeast River With Fatal Results.

New York, May 19.—Prof. R. E. Odlum, cleverly outwitting the police, this afternoon leaped from the great span of the Brooklyn bridge into the East river. The river was at that moment clear of shipping. A tug and a schooner floated lazily in the stream several hundred yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with reporters and clubmen. Captain Boyton stood near the prow anxiously watching the bridge. The moment Prof. Odlum's body was seen to leave the railing, Harry E. Dixey, the actor, started a stop watch in his hand in order to time the descent. For nearly 100 feet the professor came down all right, feet foremost. He shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily descernable for a long distance.

When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn. As if realizing his danger, Prof. Odlum brought down his hand with a warlike motion to aid him in recovering his balance. The movement was made too late. The body had turned so far that it was impossible to change its course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash, the professor's body struck the water on one side and sank out of sight. The tug hurridly pushed itself forward to the place where the body fell, and Captain Boyton, after seeing that life-preservers had been thrown out into the water, sprang over the side of the boat and waited for the body to come to the surface. Soon he saw the white face of the professor rising from the water, and a moment later he was by his side. Seizing a life-preserver near by, he placed it beneath the body of the insensible professor. Blood mingled with froth came from the mouth of the daring man. A row boat soon came to the rescue and Prof. Odlum was taken from the water. A few moments later he was transferred to the tug and restoratives were administered. After considerable rubbing the eyes of the professor opened.

"What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered.

"First class, my boy," responded Boyton. "You'll be all right in a little while."

But he was insensible again before the words had hardly left his lips. The tug steamed hastily to her slip, and just as the pier was reached a shudder passed throught the frame of the professor, and then after breathing once or twice heavily his heart stopped beating and he was pronounced dead. Odlum was formerly professor of a swimming bath in Washington, but latterly has been a clerk in Willard's Hotel. It has been his ambition to jump from the Brooklyn bridge. He made the attempt once before the bridge was completed, but was prevented from carrying out his scheme.

THE PASSOVER.

A Gigantic Assemblage of the Dunkards to be Held at Mexico, Pa.

Active preparations are in progress under the supervision of leading members of the Brethren Dunkard Church, for the great assemblage of that denomination at Mexico, Juniata county, on 26. Huntingdon has become the literary, educational and business centre of the church in the United states, through the enterprise and influence of a few prominent members who have located there within the last 18 years. The principal church publications have been printed there; the Normal College, affording ample opportunities for thorough education in all the higher branches of learning, has been established, and has grown into full patronage and success, and valuable and substantial improvements have been made in the erection of printing-houses and college and other buildings. New structures in which the papers now published and a new one to be called the *Golden Dawn* will be printed, will soon be added.

Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh was the original promotor of these enterprises, and has been joined in them by Elders H. B. Brumbaugh. James Quinter and others. The church there, in the meantime, has grown from a very small membership to strength and prosperity.

The meeting to be held at Mexico is the general annual conference of the church in the United States. The business body of the conference will be composed of delegates from the district meetings and from the individual churches, one from each, and about fifteen hundred in number. The States are divided into from two to four districts each, Pennsylvania having three, and the district delegates form the standing or business committee. The other delegates and members of this committee are the only persons who have the power to vote. A very large attendance is anticipated—probably a hundred thousand. At the meeting last year, at Dayton, Ohio, from seventy-five to eighty thousand were present. It is regarded as a general gathering for the membership as well as of the representatives of the districts and churches.

The necessary buildings for the accommodation of the great mass of people are now being erected. The house for preaching and worship will have about 5000 seats. The dining hall is to seat 1,500, being 150 feet long and 60 feet wide. In addition to this there will be a restaurant, 100 by 12 feet. The commissary department will furnish all necessary supplies. Live cattle weighing 30,000 pounds have been fattened for slaughter. Ham, dried beef, bologna sausage and cheese will be provived in proportionate quantities, with tons of coffee and sugar, and barrels of crackers, eggs, pickles and milk. Nothing will be wanting for the comfort of the great crowd should it be even larger than is anticipated. The conference will continue one week.

Congregations of 100 members or less are entitled to one delegate; those having over 100 members are entitled to two delegates.

☞ Subscribe for the Reporter.

A FEW OF THE CHANGES.

Copies of the Revised Old Testament were distributed to the London newspapers the other day and later a long cable dispatch appeared in the New York papers, giving some of the details with reference to the work of revision. A fact that will interest most people is that the Revisers have followed the usage of the King James' Bible with reference to the name of God, not inserting the Hebrew name uniformly in place of "Lord," which is still printed in small capitals when "Jehovah" stands in the original. A number of Hebrew words are transferred bodily to the text; for example the word "grove" is replaced by *ashera* and its plurals *asherim* and *asheroth*. In the poetical books "hell" is replaced by *shoel*, but in the prose books it is changed to "the grave" or "the pit." "There were giants in the earth in those days" is made to read "The *nephelim* were in the earth in those days." We will give a few sample usages that will show the kind of changes made:

Job 31:35. Oh that one would hear me! Behold, my desire is that the Almighty would answer me, and that I had the indictment which my adversary hath written.—Gen. 49:4. Unstable as water, have not thou the excellency.—Psalms 8:5. For thou hast made him a little lower than God.—116:11. I said when I made haste to escape, all men are a lie.—127:5. Happy is the man that hath filled his quiver with them.—Prov. 25:11. Apples of gold in figured work of silver.—Ecc. 12:13. This is the end of the matter; all has been heard. Fear God, etc.

The *Tribune* has a special cable message containing the account of the creation as revised, which may be taken as showing the number and kind of changes made in a passage familiar to everybody:

In the beginning God created the heaven and earth. And the earth was waste, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said: Let there be light: and there was light. And God saw the light that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light day and the darkness he called night. And there was evening and there was morning, one day.

And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the the waters. And God made a firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament, and it was so. God called the firmament heaven; and there was evening and there was morning, a second day.

And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so. And God called the dry land earth; and the gathering together of the waters called He seas; and God saw that it was good. And God said, Let the earth put forth grass, herb yielding seed and fruit tree bearing fruit after its kind, wherein is the seed thereof, upon the earth, and it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, herb yielding seed after its kind, and tree bearing fruit, wherein is the seed thereof after its kind; and God saw that it was good. And there was evening and there was morning, a third day.

And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from night; and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days, and years. And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven and to give light upon the earth: and it was so. And God made the two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good. And there was evening and there was morning, a fourth day.

And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and let the fowl fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. And God created the great sea monsters, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kinds, and every winged fowl after its kind: and God saw that it was good.

By the time this paper reaches many of its readers the American edition will be on sale, and every one who wishes will be able to study the Revised Version for himself.

GREAT DAMAGE BY STORM IN ALTON, ILL.

Alton, Ill., May 25.—This city was struck last night by a tornado, which burst from the southwest, sweeping across the river with a terrific fury. Several large buildings on the river front were damaged, some of them seriously. Among them were the National mills, the roller mills, A. J. Ryerie's grocery store, Hawley's warehouse, Drury, Weed & Co.'s tobacco factory, the glass works and others. The most serious damage was to Ryerie's store, the third story being wrecked and half the roof taken off. Wooden awnings, fences, and shade trees were blown down in all directions. Three freight cars on the Chicago and Alton siding were blown off, blocking the main track. The minor losses throughout the city aggregate a large amount, and it is feared the damage in the low lands was serious. Several pieces of stone coping on the fire wall of the roller mill, each weighing 400 or 500 punds, were carried over on the roof. In the city during the storm there was consternation nearly amounting to a panic.

It is reported that 30,000 Poles are to be expelled from Germany at Russian request.

A GREAT DAY FOR LOGAN.

AFTER A THREE MONTHS' CONTEST HE IS RE-ELECTED SENATOR.

A Vote of a Democrat Accomplishes the Work.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—Prior to the assemblage of the joint assembly to-day there was perceptable in political circles a general belief that the contest for a United States Senator would end to-day. The republicans asserted that they would probably elect Logan on the first test ballot to-day, and if not Logan, then some other republican certainly before the end of the week. General Logan's friends felt confident.

At the joint session of the legislature there was a great jam, both on the floor of the house and on the galleries. There were present fifty-one Senators and one hundred and fifty-three Representatives. Denis refused to vote. The republican Senators all voted for Logan, giving him 26 votes. Ruger voted for Logan under protest, and was greeted with cheers. When Sittig was called he made a long speech explaining his position. He voted for Logan under protest, and the announcement was received with the wildest cheers. This gave Logan 103 votes. On calling for the absentees the democrats voted solidly for Judge Lambert Tree. After the roll call Messrs. Baker, McNany, McAleney, Caldwell, Quinn and Crafts changed their votes to Chas. B. Farwell. Barry (dem.) changed his vote to John A. Logan, and the wildest confusion prevailed.

This insured Logan's election. The roll was proceeded with after a time, the democrats trying to elect Farwell, republican, hoping to get some republican votes. Barry withdrew his vote from Logan but stated that he would not allow any other republican to be elected.

After trying for an hour to create a defection to Farwell, the democrats gave it up and changed their votes to Judge Tree. It was almost three hours from the beginning of the ballot until the election of Logan was finally announced by Speaker Haines.

Upon the announcement of the vote there were loud calls for Logan, who was conducted to the speaker's chair and briefly returned his thanks.

The contest over the senatorship has been pending since the early part of February. The legislature at the outset was a tie on joint ballot, 102 votes—or one more than either party controlled—being necessary to elect a senator. Generl Logan was the republican caucus candidate. Congressman Morris, the democratic caucus candidate, received 67 votes in caucus to 19 for Carter Harrison and four scattering. The balloting began February 10, having been delayed by the inability of the house to organize. When the joint convention was to assemble the next day the republicans marched out of the house, and only the democratic senators went to the place of meeting. Several times General Logan received the full republican vote—101. Morris did not fare so well, and it was not until the 14th of May that he was able to poll the full democratic vote. But as the republicans sat mute, the quorum was broken, and after two ballots on that day Morrison's name was withdrawn. Judge Lambert Tree was then taken up by the democrats, and polled their full strength. Meanwhile the proceedings have twice been brought to a stand-still by the hand of death. A republican member died, but was succeeded by a new member of his own political faith, and the dead-lock was not interfered with. Finally, on April 12, a democratic member died, and three weeks later a republican was elected his successor. This gave the republicans 102 votes on joint ballot, to 100 democrats, and the election of a republican was only delayed by the time necessary to bring the whole republican membership into line for Logan or some other republican.

General Logan served four years in the lower house of congress as a democrat before the war. After the war he returned to the house as a republican, serving two terms. He was then, in 1871, transferred to the senate, but at the expiration of his first term, in 1877, was defeated for re-election. Two years later, however, he again secured a seat in the senate for the full term which closed in March of this year.

"LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD."

France has done her part; the statute is completed and will soon be on its way to our shores where it will forever stand an emblem of the liberty achieved by the United States, aided by France over one hundred years ago. This great work has been accomplished by France appealing to the patriotism of her people, which has resulted in this colossal gift to the United States.

How eminently fitting, therefore, that the masses in this country should have an opportunity to assist in the erection of a pedestal to receive it.

It will be erected in common by the two nations associated in this brotherly work.

It is truly gratifying to learn that the subscriptions are rapidly pouring in from every part of the country for the miniature statuettes which are being sent to each person who subscribes $1, proving that appeals to the patriotism of our people are never in vain.

All subscriptions for statuettes should be addressed to Richard Butler, Secretary, 33 Mercer St., New York City.

Many orders are being received in clubs from schools, colleges, banking and insurance companies, etc.

The committee report a generous subscription from R. H. Macy & Co., New York; Shepard Norwell & Co., Boston, and F. Loser & Co., Brooklyn, who have paid the full price for the statuettes and will distribute for the convenience of their customers.

Let every one endeavor to secure one of these charming little souvenirs, which will bear lasting testimony of ownership in the magnificent statute of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The wife of Congressman Bynum had a terrible experience with a burglar at her residence, in Indianapolis, on the 7th. Mr Bynum is absent at Washington, and the family at home includes Mrs. Bynum, two children and a domestic. At half-past two o'clock a burglar awoke her and told her to search the house for money, and upon giving him $5 he attempted to assault her. Alarmed by her screams he fled, and she took refuge in a neighbor's house. Meanwhile the scoundrel escaped.

—Train wreckers on the 9th set fire to the trestle on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, about fifty miles north of Jacksonville. While burning, a train ran into the trestle and the locomotive and fifteen cars were burned. No lives were lost. All the trestles on the road are now guarded.

In joint session of the Illinois Legislature on the 9th Morrison received 11 votes for U. S. Senator. The rest were scattered. A telegram from Springfield, Illinois, says that the Leeper, the defeated Democratic candidate for Representative in the Thirty-fourth District of Illinois, will contest the election of Weaver, the successful Republican candidate.

—General Grant slept fully seven hours on the 9th, and when the four doctors of the staff met in consultation they found the General's condition was, if anything, improved, but the cancerous spots were unchanged.

Ex-Congressment Charles M. Shelley of Alabama, has appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to succeed Charles Beardsley, resigned. He has qualified, and will enter upon his duties on the 11th. The president on the 11th signed the commissions of William R. McConnell, to be associate justice for Dakota, and A. P. Swineford, to be Governor of Alaska. Maurice Litsch was, on the 11th, appointed Postmaster of Mahoney City, Penn., to succeed J. L. Bricker, whose term has expired.

—The *National Republican* gives a report that the President has offered the office of Register of the Treasury to General W. S. Rosecrans.

—Frank L. Scribner, of Philadelphia, a graduate of Girard College, was, on the 11th, appointed Assistant Botanist of the Agricultural Department.

—General Grant was troubled during Sunday night with considerable pain in his throat, and his sleep was frequently interrupted, but he did some work on his book on the 11th. He took a drive early in the afternoon.

—A church congress was opened in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 11th. Prominent clergymen and laymen were present from different parts of the country, including, Revs. Grafton, Boardman, Giles and Newton, of Philadelphia; Bishop Coxe, of New York; Presidents Smith of Trinity College and Hopkins of Auburn Seminary, and Adams of Rochester. The congress was called to order by Governor Harrison.

—The total value of our exports of domestic breadstuffs during the month of April was $14,078,251, against $12,251,178 during April, 1884. The total value of such exports during the ten months which ended on the 30th of April was $135,106,338, against $133,093,318 during the corresponding period of last year.

—The Hampton coal mine at Wilkinsburg, eight miles east of Pittsburg, caught fire on the 11th, and is reported to be burning fiercely. A number of miners were in the pit at the time, but all escaped. The mine is one of the largest in the district, and the loss is expected to be heavy.

—Martin Buzzard, John Buzzard, Jacob Marshall, Matthias Hauck, Jacob Armstrong, Isaac Minn, Levi Peters, David Peters and Henderson Marshall, all living on Welsh mountain, were arrested on the 11th and taken to Lancaster, Penna. They are charged with having been accessories after the fact to felony, in assisting "Abe" Buzzard, for whose capture a reward of $1000 is offered. They were committed each in default of $300 bail.

—The Supreme Court of Indiana on the 11th, unanimously affirmed the validity of a law requiring saloons to be closed from 11 o'clock at night until 5 o'clock in the morning.

—A valuable tract of land in Fulton county, Penna, caught fire on the 11th, from burning brush, and William Hess, a farmer, fought the flames until he fell senseless to the ground. Two of his daughters, Annie and Lizzie, becoming alarmed at his absence, went out in search of him and found him lying a few feet from the line of approaching flames. They picked him up and hurried to a place of safety, but their clothes having become ignited they were so badly burned that their recovery is doubtful. Hess is also not expected to recover.

—The usual performance of casting a few scattering votes for U. S. Senator was gone through with in joint session of the Illinois Legislature on the 11th.

—Archbishop Ryan on the 12th, confirmed 1100 children in the Roman Catholic churches at Shenandoah, Penna—800 at the Irish church, 200 at the German church, and 100 at the Polish church. Several of the collieries in the vicinity were idle, the breaker boys being at church receiving confirmation.

—General Grant rested well on the 11th. He took a drive on the 12th and subsequently suffered much pain, which was attributed to the chilliness of the atmosphere.

—A conference of leading Democrats of the Illinois Legislature was held in Colonel Morrison's room at Springfield on the 11th, at which it was unamiously agreed that no caucus should be called.

—The municipal elections in Cuba have resulted in favor of the Conservatives.

—The President has appointed Joseph M. Poe to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the Cuyahogo district of Ohio; James Curren, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the third District and the following Collectors of Internal Revenue: George L. Spear, for the District of Vermont, Charles E. Hasbrook for the District of Missouri (6th District), Edmund A. Bigler for the 23d District of Pennsylvania; Edward C. Wall, for the 1st District of Wisconsin; Hugh Kinnard for the 5th District of New Jersey.

—There was a heavy frost in the interior of New York State on the 12th and ice formed in many places. White frosts were experienced in the Carolinas and Northern Alabama on the 11th.

—Swarms of grasshoppers have appeared in Panola county, Texas, destroying the corn and other grain.

—The count of the money in the Treasury vaults has been finished and the funds found to be correct.

—The statue of Garfield, for the Hall of Statues in the National Capitol, has arrived in Washington from Rome. It will not be unveiled until after the meeting of Congress.

—The large brewery of M. Brand & Co., in Chicago, was burned on the 13th, to the extent of $250,000 The mill of the Massachusetts Warp and Yarn Company, at Parker Village, Connecticut, was burned on the 13th, Loss $30,000. James Richey's coffin factory, in Cincinnati, was burned on the 13th. Loss $50,000.

—A pay train dashed into the rear of a repair train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Savage station, Maryland, early on the 14th, making a wreck which obstructed travel on the road for nearly three hours.

—In Pike county, Kentucky, on the 13th, while Merritt Clark was trying to run away with a young woman named Stratton, he encountered her brother. They fought and Stratton was stabbed and Clark shot, both fatally.

—One hundred and ninety-eight members attended the joint convention of the Illinois Legislature on the 13th, but no vote was cast for United States Senator.

—The President on the 13th appointed Ferdinand F. Dufais, of New York, to be Consul at Havre. Also, Colonel John M. Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, to be Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds for the District of Columbia, in place of Colonel A. F. Rockwell, whom he will relieve on the 1st of June.

—The commission of Frederick Douglas as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia expired on the 13th.

—The Comptroller of the Currency on the 13th appointed Robert E. James, of Easton, to be Bank Examiner for Eastern Pennsylvania.

—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada opened on the 13th in Atlanta. Major Joseph Hardie, of Selma, was elected permanent President and Geo. T. Coxhead, of St. Louis, Secretary.

—General Grant was not as well on the 13th as the day before. His sleep during the night had been greatly reduced by pain in his throat, and the increased swelling of the the throat was noticeable.

—General Sheridan was injured so severely by the upsetting of his carriage near Santa Monica, California, on the 11th, that he was obliged to remain there all the next day. No serious result, however, is expected.

—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States has re-elected General Grant as its Commander.

—The forces under General Middleton captured Batouche on the 11th driving Riels men from the position. The loss of the rebels is unknown; that of the troops is reported five killed and ten wounded.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

The Session of the Senate on the 11th was devoted exclusively to the first reading of a dozen bills.

In the Senate, on the 12th, a message was received from the Governor suggesting to the Legislature the propriety of withdrawing the Senatorial Apportionment bill, now in the Governor's hands. It was laid on the table. In the afternoon session Mr. Lee's amendments to the House amendments to the Natural Gas Companies bill were further considered. Selheimer voted no. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 13th, the Senatorial Apportionment bill was received from the Governor, amended by adding thereto the apportionment of Representative Districts as set forth in the bill on that subject, and ordered to be prepared for passage. Mr. Adams asked unanimous consent for the consideration out of order of the Philadelphia Water Loan bill. Mr. Reyburn objected. The proposed repeal of the collateral inheritance tax after discussion was defeated—yeas 12, nays 26. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Penrose offered a resolution providing that the Bullitt bill be read the first time immediately. Agreed to—yeas, 108; nays, 33. The bill was then read at length. The Senate resolution dispensing with the session of the 27th of May, in order to enable the Legislature to attend the ceremony of the unveiling of the monument to Governor Snyder, was concurred in. On motion of Mr. Brown, a resolution was adopted to the report of the committee to investigate the Connellsville Hospital matter to the Attorney General, with the request that he may take such action in the premises as he deems proper. Adjourned.

In the House a large number of bills were considered. Agreeably to the special order made on the 12th, the House met at 8 o'clock at night for the consideration of the Bullitt bill, on second reading. Some amendments were adopted and the House adjourned.

This being Second Reading day in the House, was presented with a calendar of 19 pages, containing bills at that stage of progress. The only bill, however, which was ordered transcribed to a third reading, was one to regulate bankers and peddlers, and to provide penalties for peddling without a license. Adjourned

REVEILLE.

The golden gates of morn are wide;
On every blade the dews are bright;
The azure veil is drawn to hide
The awful glories of the night;
The roses each to each have told,
Another sun will soon be seen;
And shall not I my light behold?
Make day for me—come forth, my Queen.

The tale the river told all night
Has taken now a gladder strain;
The flowers, as eager for thy sight,
With odors seek thy window-pane;
The jasmine tells thee Light has come,
And waves across the lattice-screen;
And shall thy voice be longer dumb?
Make music for my heart, my Queen.

In shade as yet, the eastern hill
Stands sharp against the yellow sky,
The purple woods are sleeping still,
And white mists in the village lie;
But westward slopes are all awake
With change and play of softer green;
O Love, my summer morning make,
'Tis time for day—shine forth, my Queen.

AN INVESTMENT IN THE BANK OF PROVIDENCE.

The yellow haze of midsummer hung its radiant pennons over the velvet slopes of the Fairhaven farm—the river, murmuring sortly over the pebbly bottom, flashed up like a sheet of silver—and the purple fields of clover, nodding ready for the scythe, filled the warm air with slumbrous scents.

'Fine weather for the hayin,' said Eliakim Fairhaven. To his material nature, God's sunshine and the grand glitter of earth and sky, were but the instruments to fill his pockets with sordid gain—mere accessions to a 'good crop!' Alas! is not this world full of Eliakim Fairhavens, in one shape or another?

Miss Comfort Fairhaven sat beside him knitting and watching the cumbersome frolics of a pair of twin lambs, deserted by their heartless mother, whom she was 'bringing up by hand.'

'Yes,' she said, with a mechanical glance in the direction of the beamy West. 'Who's that a comin' up the path, I wonder?'

'One of the new hands, I calculate,' said Eliakim, screwing up his eyes. 'I didn't 'gree to give 'em their supper and board into the bargain, a night afore the job begins—and I'm blessed if there ain't a little gal along with him!'

'Tain't no hayin' hand,' said Miss Comfort, rising and going down the steps to meet a slender child nine years old, who was leading a pale, bowed-down man, who walked with difficulty, leaning on a crutch.

'Heart alive, child,' said Miss Comfort, whose kindly nature involuntarily sympathized with all who were suffering or in distress; 'what ails you? and what do you want here?'

'Please, ma'am,' began the child, eagerly, 'if you could give us a night's lodging—poor papa is so sick and tired, and——'

'No, I can't!' abruptly broke in Eliakim Fairhaven. 'This ain't no almshouse, nor yet a charity place. If ye can pay your way, well and good; if ye can't, the sooner you go about your business the better!"

'We have no money,' timidly began the child, while the man, as if stunned and bewildered by the heartless fluency of the old farmer's speech, leaned up against the fence, pressing his hand on his forehead; 'but——'

'Then clear out and be done with it?' said Eliakim, resuming his seat, with dogged composure.

Miss Comfort looked appealingly at her brother.

'If I could just get 'em a bowl of milk, Eliakim, and——'

'Stuff and nonsense,' sonorously ejaculated the farmer, 'I ain't a goin' to give in to this sort of thing. Once begin, and you'll never leave off, you soft-headed womenfolk!'

Slowly and wearily the two travelers turned and plodded their way down the broad, dusty road—the languid footsteps of the invalid scarce keeping up with the tripping pace of the child.

'Oh, papa, papa!' sobbed the little girl, turning her blue, wistful eyes to the white, worn face, how cruel people are!'

He placed his hand upon her curly, uncovered head.

'Never mind, Essie,' he said, with a mournful tender pathos in his voice; 'it will soon end. It cannot be for long, as far as I am concerned, poor child. But for you——' he stopped, his voice husky with emotion.

They had walked what seemed to little Esther Bell a weary way, when there was a rustle among the wild rose bushes that overhung the wall at their side, and a voice called hurriedly to them to stop.

'It's me,' said Miss Comfort Fairhaven, reckless of her grammar. 'Eliakim—that's my brother—he's gone over to the class-meeting at Squire Dundas,' and I cut down through lots to overtake you. I tell you I can't somehow get your father's face out of my mind. You're sick, ain't you mister?'

'I shall soon be quite well, he answered calmly—and Comfort Fairhaven's more experienced eye detected the hidden meaning which the little girl never once suspected. Yes, he would soon be well, but it would be in that country where the inhabitants never say 'I am sick.'

'Where are you going?' asked kind Miss Comfort, her voice growing husky in spite of herself.

"We are going to my grandpa,' said little Essie. 'Grandpa was vexed with mamma for marrying papa and going to England, but papa thinks he'll take care of me now. But I won't stay with him unless papa stays too!'

And she resolutely tightened her grasp upon the thin, fever-burning hand.

'I suppose you want to get to Lonsdale?' said Miss Comfort.

The man nodded.

'Is it far?'

'Eleven good miles yet,' said Miss Comfort; 'but I'll tell ye what—I'll make Joab get out the wagon, and with a good buffalo robe over the seats, you will ride easy enough. They'll be back afore Eliakim gets through, and while you're a-waitin' I'll bring down a snack o'bread and meat, and a bottle of my currant wine. 'Taint good to travel on an empty stomach.'

And five minutes later Miss Comfort was carrying her hospitable intentions into effect, greatly to the delight and appreciation of the hungry child.

'Now, see here,' said Miss Comfort, drawing the child aside, when Joab drove up with the comfortable farm wagon and stout old horse, 'I don't guess you've got more money than you can use?'

'We have only enough for our railroad tickets,' said Essie, her countenance falling, 'but——'

'I thought so,' said Miss Comfort; 'and here's a five-dollar bill I've laid aside out of my butter money that Eliakim don't know nothin' about. I'd laid out to have a new mouse-colored merino dress this fall, but I guess you need it more'n I do; so here 'tis, and mind you don't lose it.

The child's eyes were brimming as she looked up in Miss Comfort's honest, hard-featured face.

Will you let me kiss you just once? she whispered, standing on tiptoe to bring her blooming cheek close to the spinster's wrinkled lips.

Kissing, as Miss Comfort might herself have remarked, had she had leisure for a remark, was not much in her way, but she could not resist the sweet, wistful entreaty.

There, she said, with a strange moisture in her eyes, run along, Joab's waitin'.

Oh! cried little Esther, as she sat on the buffalo-draped seat. 'I wish I was rich and grown up!'

'Why, what 'ud you do?' demanded honest Joab.

I'd buy a diamond necklace and a pink dress for that good lapy!

Joab chuckled. 'I don't know as they'd become her,' he said, with grim jocularity. 'So gee up, old Doll!'

'I know I am pretty old to be lookin' arter a situation, said Miss Comfort Fairhaven, but I cant starve, nor I won't beg, so what's there left? We had a good farm once, but my brother could not rest till he specilated it all away, and now he's gone and I'm all alone. So if you know of a good place as housekeeper, or matron in an asylum, or general overseer, I don't much care where or——'

The intelligence-officer keeper, with a slight shrug of his shoulders, broke in on the torrent of Miss Fairhaven's explanatory eloquence.

What wages did you ask?

Poor Miss Comfort—the blank word wages called a rusty glow to her cheek.

I ain't particular about that so long as it's a good home.

Here's a place that might perhaps suit you—Housekeeper wanted at Mr. Duponceau's, No.—Fifth Avenue. You might try it, although I hardly think a person of your appearance would suit.

I ain't young, I know, said Miss Comfort, with a sigh, but there's a deal o' tough work left in me yet. Give me the address—I shan't give up and starve without tryin' for it!

Yet, spite of all her philosophy, Miss Comfort's heart, like that of the Queen of Sheba, of old, grew faint within her as she sat in the luxurious reception room of the Fifth Avenue mansion, surrounded by silken chairs, gilded tables, flashing mirrors and pictures, whose radiant skies might have been painted in liquidized gold, so rare and costly were they.

I'm a'most sorry I come! thought Miss Comfort. I don't fairly believe I can give satisfaction here.

While the thought was passing through her mind, the door swung open on its silver-plated hinges, and a tall young lady in a blue silk morning robe entered—a young lady with golden brown hair looped after the fashionable style over brow, and deep blue eyes,

Miss Comfort rose and dropped a stiff little courtesy.

'I've called to see——' she began, but to her amazement the rest of her speech was abruptly checked by the young lady's arms being thrown round her neck.

'Oh, I'm so glad to see you,' she cried out, ecstatically. 'I thought I never should see you again. I went to the old farm, but you had gone away, nobody knew whither!'

And she hugged Miss Comfort more enthusiastically than ever, the bright tears sparkling on her eyelashes.

'Why,' demanded the bewildered spinster, 'who are you?'

'I'm Essie. Don't you remember little Essie Bell, that you gave the five dollar bill to, in the twilight, by the wild-rose bushes, years ago——'

Oh, o—o—h! exclaimed Miss Comfort. You don't mean to say that you are that——

And here she stopped, nearly strangled by Essie's renewed embraces, while she listened to the story of 'papa's death,' and how grandpa had adopted her; and how she was surrounded by all that luxury could devise, or art invent.

And I have longed to see you again, added Essie, for if it had not been for your kindness, papa never could have reached his home! And you shall live with me now, and be my darling old friend!

'No,' said Miss Comfort, gravely, shaking her head. 'I've come to apply for a situation as housekeeper, and if you won't give it to me, why I must go elsewhere.'

And Essie was obliged to consent.

'But mind,' said she, nodding the golden masses of her *crepe* hair, 'I shall give you what wages I please! Grandpa always entrusts those things to my management!'

So Miss Comfort Fairhaven stayed, nominally a housekeeper—really the trusted and revered head of the establishment, and her declining years were surrounded by a peace and luxury she never dared to dream of in her loftiest aspirations.

Miss Comfort Fairhaven had invested the five-dollar bill advantageously. She had cast her bread upon the waters and after many days it had returned to her.

Among the Oranges.

The orange tree is hardy and lives for many years. One still healthy, somewhere in the Orient, is said to be over 2,000 years old. Frost does not kill the tree only the fruit. Trees commence to bear much more plentifully each year until 3,000 or more oranges are raised on a single tree in a single year. When first picked the oranges are put on racks to remain there until the moisture is dried from the skin. Each orange, before being boxed, is wrapped in a piece of paper, the wrapper acting as an absorbent of moisture and keeping the moist skins of the oranges from coming in contact with each other. Many people who go to Florida see oranges on the trees that line many of the streets in the largest places, as well as unpicked trees in groves. Hence they infer that oranges are so cheap as not to be worth the picking and boxing to sell. That's a mistake. The oranges so seen are bitter or sour oranges and not such as are sold. They are left for use when wanted for orangeade or punch, as well as for ornament to the grounds. Boys don't "go for" bitter or sour oranges, hence they are allowed to remain on the trees. In its original state the orange was probably bitter or sour, and the delicious flavor of the sweet orange came in by cultivation. It is a common sight to see the ripe orange, the green orange and masses of orange flowers all on the tree at a time. The ripe orange will remain on the tree for a year or more without picking, and many leave a few oranges on the tree to be picked as wanted. The orange, by remaining unpicked, becomes more dry and stringy but when the next year's fruit begins to be perfected the old orange fills up again with new juices and becomes nearly as good as the new fruit.

Washington and Benton.

With an old man, my talk turns upon Senator Benton and his life in Washington. I said: "Was Benton a frequent caller at the White House while Jackson was an occupant?" He replied: "I was there daily for more than a year, and during that time saw Senator Benton as a visitor not more frequently than the average Congressman. Benton was a man who did not come to Washington until Congress had convened and who left before its adjournment. He did this to avoid arrest. There was not a public man in Washington who went into debt to the extent that he did. He seemed to buy everything on credit, and some merchants that I knew finally refused to trust him. I remember one time I was in a dry goods house buying hose for my wife. The proprietor was showing me a line of fine goods which he had just received. While I was examining them Benton's daughter entered. The merchant grabbed the hose from my hands and thrust the boxes with the samples under the counter. I was indignant and started to leave. Before I reached the door the proprietor of the store caught me and began apologizing. 'You must excuse me he said, 'but Miss Benton entered and I did not want her to see the goods at which you were looking. She would certainly have wanted some, and I could not afford to let her have anything so costly on credit.'"

The Sorrow Tree.

Near Bombay, on the Island of Goa, there is a singular vegetable termed the "sorrowful tree," because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen, and yet after an hour it is full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them than some of them fall off, and thus it continues flowering in the night during the whole year.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

No one knows the weight of another's burden.

Hard work is the best remedy for temptations.

Leave no time for the enemy to get an entrance.

We do more good by being good than in any other way.

By reading you enrich your mind, by conversation you polish it.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

All who joy would win must share it. Happiness was born a twin.

It is more honest to acknowledge our faults than to boast of our merits.

To persevere is one's duty and to be silent is the first answer to calumny.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage.

To a man, truth is what he knows; to a woman, truth is what she believes.

Lay by a good store of patience, but be sure to put it where you can find it.

As the rolling stone gathers no moss, so the roving heart gathers no affections.

No great characters are formed in this world without suffering and self-denial.

Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to talk of you as they please.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.

To mistake difficulties for impossibilities, may determine whether you succeed or not.

There may be such a thing as chance, but there is one thing certain, no man can prove it.

Hear but one side and you will be in the darkness; hear both sides, and then all will be clear.

Every one must see daily instances of people who complain from a mere habit of complaining.

Love is never lost. If not reciprocated, it will flow back and soften and purify the heart.

He that will not look before him will have to look behind him—and probably with some regret.

Self-abnegation is that rare virtue that good men generally preach, and good women practice.

Truth only smells sweet forever; and illusions, however innocent, are deadly as the cankerworm.

Lay by a good store of patience, but be sure to put it where you can find it in case of emergency.

The very nature of love is to find its joy in serving others, not for one's own benefit but for theirs.

All nature is a vast symbolism. Every material fact has sheathed within it at least one spiritual truth.

When gratitude has become a matter of reasoning, there are numerous ways of escaping from its bonds.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

Method is like packing things in a box; a good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one.

The Spartans, notwithstanding their Doric ancestry, prayed the gods to grant them "the beautiful with the good."

The true grandeur of humanity is in moral elevation, sustained, enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man.

In studying character we do not be blind to the shortcomings of a warm friend or the virtues of a bitter enemy.

No human mind is contented without occupation. No human soul is satisfied without an aim or purpose in life.

The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home. If we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere.

It is in vain to gather virtues without humility; for the Spirit of God delighteth to dwell in the heart of the humble.

Kind words produce their own image in men's souls, and a beautiful image it is. They soothe and comfort the hearer.

Good temper, like a sunny day, sheds a brightness over everything. It is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

Thought engenders thought. Learn to think, and you will learn to write: the more you think the better you will express your ideas.

Envy is a littleness of soul which cannot see beyond a certain point, and if she does not occupy the whole space, feels itself excluded.

The main token of a strong character is not to make known every change and phase in thought and feeling, but to give the world the finished results.

Right habits are like the thread on which we string precious pearls—the thread is perhaps of no great value, but if it be broken, the pearls are lost.

Those who without knowing us, think or speak evil of us, do us no harm; it is not us they attack, but the phantom of their own imagination.

Heart is a hope-place and home is a heart-place, and that man sadly mistaketh who would exchange the happiness of home for anything less than heaven.

There is no escaping the mill that grinds slowly and grinds small; and those who refuse to be living stones in the living temple, must be ground into mortar for it.

Beware what you say of others, because you only reveal yourself thereby. A man does not think to look behind the door unless he has some time stood there himself.

It is the habitual thought that frames itself into our life. Our confidential friends have not as much to do in shaping our lives as the thoughts which we harbor.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more work a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.

THE THRUSH.

The brown bird came where his nest had
been,
When the skies were bright and the leaves
were green;
He came where the bare boughs swayed in
the cold,
And his mate lay dead on the black wet
mold.
Through the sunless air the frost had stilled
The wailing note of his melody thrilled,
As the sense of solitude, loss and wrong
Broke in the flood of his passionate song.

He sang of erst beside his nest,
To charm the ear that he loved the best,
In a sad and strange delight he sang,
Till his call through the desolate woodland
rang;
Fuller and sweeter swelled the note
From the breaking heart and the quivering
throat,
Till in the dreadful unanswering hush,
Silent and dead lay the lonely thrush.

So many a human singer will come
Where the hearth is cold and the hope is
dumb,
And wake the notes that the dead loved
well,
With a bitter joy in the old sweet swell;
Just so much the better than brutes we are,
We can catch an echo though faint and fair;
As faith and memory breathe from the
skies,
"The love that united us never dies."

FIRST FLAG OF THE NAVY.

There is a good ship, with a good name, the Friendship, bounding away over the Atlantic. The white foam curls about her bows, and as she drives ahead she meets wave after wave as easily as a duck rides the ripples of a mill pond. There is a boy of thirteen climbing the vessels shrouds. Perhaps he halts a minute, and turns to watch the receding shores of England sinking and melting like a blue wave into the stretching ocean.

It is John Paul, sailor-boy, born in old Scotland, and now, in this year, 1760, he is off to try his fortune at sea. He has not gone to sea empty-headed, but he has anxiously packed away the knowledge that will be helpful in life's journey. Often, while many of his young companions were rioting at midnight, it is said that he would be studying.

Abbott has reported that there were but few ship-masters who could excel our hero in navigation. We shall find that out as in after years he dashes with colors flying against England's navy.

His first voyage was to America. At twenty he was master of a ship.

It was in Virginia, where he went to settle a deceased brother's estate, that he assumed the name of Jones, and as John Paul Jones his name is known and honored in the annals of our navy. Since the age of thirteen, America had been his adopted home, and when the war of the Revolution opened he was commissioned first lieutenant in America's little navy, comprised of only five vessels, while on the other side growled the guns of England's one thousand ships-of-war.

It was John Paul Jones who did a memorable thing one day. The first flag of the American navy counted thirteen stripes, a stripe for each colony. It carried, also, a pine-tree. At its foot was an energetic rattlesnake, whose warning, in a motto, was, "Don't tread upon me."

Philadelphia boys ought to remember that it was off Chestnut street that the flag was first raised. The frigate Alfred was anchored there, but no national flag floated from the masthead. The latter was bare of all emblem or motto. But the commander stepped on board. Thirteen guns thundered out their salute, and up, for the first time, fluttered the flag of the spunky little navy. The hands below that pulled on the rope were those of John Paul Jones.

Lieutenant Jones had been offered a captain's commission, and the command of the Providence, a vessel of twelve guns, but he declined, not feeling that he was fitted for the place. Merit, like cream, though, goes to the top, and it was Captain Jones at last, sailing under the spirited flag.

He has been described as "a short, thick, little fellow, about five feet eight inches in height, of a dark, swarthy complexion." That is in an English book. An American author calls him "handsome, and having a fine figure." It was this "short, thick, little fellow," that put more than one thorn into the paw of the British lion.

Various were his adventures, but he showed constantly how daring, cool and skilled he was. It was in the autumn of 1776, while the November winds were blowing sharp and bleak along the shores of the British provinces, that Captain Jones was cruising in those waters in search of plunder. He had been quite successful, capturing the Mellish, laden with some very comfortable clothing for the British army in Canada.

Slipping into a fog, he brought out three coal vessels that belonged to a coal fleet. An English frigate was guarding, but could not easily protect them in that blinding fog. He took other plunder, and was moving off with five prize vessels, when an ugly neighbor showed her topsails above the low line of the horizon. It was the British frigate Milford.

Paul Jones' readines and self possession did not desert him. He signaled to his prizes to push ahead on the same tack all night, and to disregard entirely any lights he might hang out. When the sun had set and it was dark everywhere, he and an armed vessel he had taken shifted their course, and swung out toplights until morning.

The Milford at once pursued, and with a good deal of ardor. When morning came the nimble Paul was there, but his booty was safe somewhere on the water beyond the horizon line. His armed companion, through a blunder, was captured, but Paul's vessel safely sped away, helped by a storm that broke in the afternoon. All of Paul Jones' prizes found good friends who took good care of them; and how comfortable the clothing must have made our troops! Poor fellows, they were no doubt shivering badly.

The man who as lieutenant first ran up to the masthead the old American naval flag had the honor of sailing under its successor, the "Stars and Stripes," adopted by Congress the 14th of June, 1777.

It was the first American frigate, the Ranger, that Captain Paul Jones now sailed from our shores. Reaching France, he finally sailed for England, and made a daring voyage through St. George's Channel, along the shores of Scotland. And how he stirred up the British lion by his bold attacks here and there! He did much damage, and captured various prizes—a war ship, the Drake, among them.

The lion roared, and called Jones a "pirate," and other nice names, but the man under the "Stars and Stripes" was not to be stopped by a lion's thunder.

Paul Jones' words to the commander of the Drake at the time of the action were characteristic.

There was the saucy Ranger near the enemy's shores, waiting for the Drake, that had been sent after her. Up went England's colors above the Drake. Up went the Starrs and Stripes above the Ranger.

"What ship is that?" bawled an officer of the Drake.

"It is the American Continental ship Ranger," promptly came the reply. "We are waiting for you. The sun is but little more than an hour from setting. It is therefore time to speak."

Begin they did, and end they did, the Drake hauling down her flag.

The Ranger went to America, but Jones remained on the other side of the Atlantic, and in France sought for another ship, France being our friend. He wrote to the king, among other efforts.

Jones found one day an almanac, and in it were "Poor Richard's Maxims," by Benjamin Franklin. One of these said: "If you wish to have any business done faithfully and expeditiously, go and do it yourself. Otherwise, send some one." Struck with the good sense of this advice, Jones went personally to court and obtained his wish—a ship, the Duras.

It is well for every young person—and old one, also—to remember that advice: "Go and do it yourself.

Paul Jones so fully appreciated poor Richard's help that he christened the ship again, changing the name Duras to Bon Homme Richard.

One memorable action occurred between the Bon Homme Richard, carrying forty guns, yet poorly equipped for battle, and the Serapis, of forty-one guns, a very fine British frigate. The battle occurred off the English shore, only three miles away. The sea was quiet, a mild wind lightly filling the sails of the two vessels. The sun had gone down, but the moon had majestically moved up into the heavens, and in her clear light the sun glittered as if of polished silver.

There were many spectators on the shore, and they watched the nearing vessels slowly sailing in the weird moonlight. How hushed and glorious was that moonlight scene! The tardily-drifting vessels, their whitish sails, their dark hulls, grim with the concealed cannon, gave a strange interest to the picture.

"What ship is that?" asked the Serapis.

"What is it you say?" replied the Bon Homme Richard.

The Serapis was angry.

"What ship is that? Answer immediately, or I shall fire into you."

Quickly the aspect of that hushed moonlight scene on the ocean was changed. A terrific roar burst upon the night, the smoke from the guns rolling up from the hull of each vessel.

Paul Jones threw out his grappling-irons, and bound the vessels together so that their very yards were entangled. The ships separating, the irons were thrown for a new grip, and the vessels were so close, it is said, that the gunners, in ramming down the charges, often ran their ramrods into the portholes of their adversary."

Captain Jones boarded the Serapis, but was driven back.

"Have you struck your flag?" asked Captain Pearson, of the Serapis.

"No," was the response. "I have not yet begun to fight."

The Richard had been seriously injured beyow the water-line. Through these gaping wounds the water poured in. The ship was thought to be sinking. While water below threatened to drown, fire broke out above. Must they burn, or must they drown?

To put out the fire, Jones set to work the prisoners who were on board, placing some of them at the pumps.

The English boarded the Richard, but quickly retreated. Terrible was the loss of life when a hand grenade thrown from the Richard ignited a quantity of cartridges that the powder-boys of the Serapis had left on the deck. The powder from the trampled, broken cartridges readily kindled, and the explosion was awful. The mainmast of the Serapis was broken by Paul Jones' shot, and came crashing down into the fiery whirlpool of death below. Flames sprang out here and there. Captain Pearson knew that the end had come, and pulled down his flag.

Paul Jones in the affair had displayed his usual pluck and persistence. At one time, some of his men besought him to strike; but Jones afterward wrote: "I would not, however, give up the point." The result was that Pearson *did* give it up.

What made the terrible confusion of the battle still worse was the coming up of an American vessel, that strangely began to pitch shot into the Bon Homme Riahard. The serious mistake was repeated.

The captain said that as the two ships were lashed together he could not fire into the Serapis without occasionally hitting the Richard. Paul Jones would have gladly excused the man from all work.

The Richard sent her shot in the right direction, but she did not long remain above water to enjoy her honors. Torn by shot, she was kept afloat until the next evening, and then she sank into a grave where no British cruiser could trouble her.

Twenty British ships, it is said, were sent after the daring Paul, but they did not capture him. One account affirms that forty vessels were hunting for him in the German Ocean, to a port on which sea he went.

Paul Jones, known as commodore in later days, served his country faithfully to the war's end. He was never beaten, though he fought twenty-three sea battles. He took so many vessels, and raided so often into the country of the enemy, that he became an object of fear to the foe, and a tower—a floating tower—of strength to his country. He forced Great Britain to deliver up and exchange American prisoners she held and ill-used. He died July 20, 1789, only forty-five years old, having entered the service of Russia as an admiral, after faithfully ministering to his own country. His last sickness was at Paris.

Bold, fearless, wise in war, the name of John Paul Jones will be honored by America as long as there is any one to love the Great Republic.

The possession of the above qualities was not the only recommendation that could be given him. England was fond of taunting Jones as pirate when she could reach him, and one way was through the English prisoners he took. Said Captain Pearson, of the Serapis, when tendering his sword:

"It is with great reluctance that I surrender my sword to a man who fights with a halter around his neck."

War is to be deplored. There is a grand old book which says "he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city," and Jones illustrated it in his reply:

"Captain Pearson, you have fought like a hero, and I have no doubt that your sovereign will reward you for it in the most ample manner."

Health-Giving Perfumes.

Now the perfumers are getting in their fine work in rivalry with the drug stores in view of approaching contagion.

Professor Mantegazzi found that nearly all the essences used in perfumery, and many others not appropriated by the perfumer, when exposed to air and light, develop ozone. He says that "the oxidation of these essences is one of the most convenient means of producing ozone, since, even when in very minute quantity, they can ozonize a very large quantity of oxygen, while their action is very persistent: that in the greater number of cases the essences, in order to develop ozone, require the direct rays of the sun; in a small number of cases they effect the change with diffused light; in few or none in darkness.' A vessel that has been perfumed with essence and afterward washed and dried still develops ozone, provided a slight odor remains. The most effective essences are those of cherry, laurel, palma rosa, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel and bergamot; the less effective are anise, nutmeg, cajeput and thyme. Montegazzi adds that camphor as an ozonogenic agent, is inferior to any of the above-named essences." These facts should be better known than they are. Our grand-mothers used perfumes as disinfectants, and ozone being the most effective of oxidizing disinfectants, it appears that they were right. In the East, where there is much need for atmospheric purification, the old faith in perfumes still remains. With us it is now generally supposed that such perfumes merely hide the malodor and deceive us, but if Mantegazzi and Dr. Anders are right this modern notion is a fallacy. Wonderful, isn't it, that these rare properties of the perfumer's stock were never discovered until a cholera season came upon us?

A Scorpion and her Children.

I was playing a game of billiards in a small village in the Blue Mountains; there was no ceiling in the room, the roof being covered, as is the universal custom in Jamaica, with cedar wood shingles. My opponent was smoking a large pipe, and suddenly, just as, I was about to play a stroke, what I thought was the contents of my friend's pipe fell on the table close to the ball at which I was aiming. Instinctively I was on the point of brushing it off with my hand, when to my amazement I saw it was a moving mass, which on closer inspection turned out to be a very large female specimen of a scorpion, from which ran away in every direction a number of perfect little scorpions about a quarter of an inch in length.

The mother scorpion lay dying upon the billiard cloth, and soon ended her feeble struggles, the whole of her back eaten out by her own offspring, of which, as they could not escape over the raised edge of the billiard table, we killed the astonishing number of 48. They had not only been "carried by the parent," but they had lived on her, cleaning out her body from the shell of her back, so that she looked like an inverted cooked crab from which the edible portions had been removed. She had clung to her retreat in the shingled roof until near the approach of death, when she had fallen and given us this curious spectacle. I was told by the attendant that the young scorpions always live thus at the expense of their mother's life, and that by the time her strength is exhausted the horrid offspring are ready to shift for themselves.

Lightning in the Tropics.

In the plains of India, at the commencement of the monsoon, storms occur in which the lightning runs like snakes all over the sky at the rate of three or four flashes in a second, and the thunder roars without a break for frequently one or two hours at a time. During twelve years' residence in India I heard of only two human beings, and, I think three buildings being struck, although in parts of Lower Bengal the population amounts to more than 600 to the square mile. I always attributed the scarcity of accidents to the great depth of the stratum of heated air next the ground keeping the clouds at such a height that most of the flashes pass from cloud to cloud and very few reach the earth. This idea is supported by the fact that in the Himalayas, at 6,000 feet or more above the sea, buildings are frequently struck I have seen more than a dozen pine trees which had been injured by lightning on the top of one mountain between 8,000, and 9,000 feet high. In the British Islands thunderstorms are said to be more dangerous in winter than in summer, and such a fact if true, can be explained by the very thin stratum of air then intervening between the clouds and the earth.

The Mystery of Niagara.

The mystery attached to Niagara Falls and river is apparantly as impenetrable as it was in 1842, when Prof. John Hall, of New York, projected the first survey of the river. The unknown increases in interest at the present time, when an international effort is being made to preserve the approaches to the falls. Some of the remarkable facts known only to a few persons, principally engineers, may be told, in order to shed more light upon an old and familiar object.

Out in Lake Ontario, a few miles from the mouth of the river, are several enormous shoals, called the "Brickbats." They are annually increasing in size, and comprise the debris of the canyon and the wear of the falls. Frost and the atmosphere are disintegrating agents far more powerful than the falls themselves. The canyon is widening every year. Enormous boulders continually fall, and, plunging into the river, are ground to dust in the currents and hurried away to the shoals. It is remarkable that the river's mouth does not become dammed with this refuse. Those who think it impossible for Niagara to contain the water that passes through the St. Lawrence do not pause to consider several important facts. The current of the Niagara ranges from ten miles an hour to two miles a minute. The volume of water sent hurrying to Ontario at this terrific speed presents under the upper bridge a solid face of a cube 36,000 yards square. So enormous is the volume of water hurled through this passage that Lake Ontario must necessarily empty itself once in every few days. Just below the lower bridge the swells formed by the current rise to a height of twenty feet, so terrific is the pressure from above. The Maid of the Mist passed through the canon at a rate in part exceeding one mile per minute, the fastest trip ever made by a vessel. Those who consider it impossible for the St. Lawrence to be made by Niagara river are right in one respect. The former stream receives vast accessions from American and Canadian tributaries, such as the interior chain of lakes, the drainage of the northern Adironacks and the Ottawa river.

The mysterious and awful depths of Niagara's canon are fruitful subjects of comment. Some portions of it are reasonably supposed to be bottomless. When the first railway bridge was constructed here some ambitious persons attempted to sound the canon directly beneath it. They filled a large tin pail with stones and lowered it. Then they took a stronger cord, attached a bar of iron to it, which actually floated owing to the fierce counter currents. A few years ago the United States Lake Survey came here, and, as recorded of the survey, I know of the remarkable depth obtained. We saw at once that the currents would buoy up a large sinker, and proposed to test the smallest possible surface with the greatest possible weight. We took a lead weight in form of a plumb bob, weighing thirteen pounds, and attached it to a small but strong cord. Then we secured the service of one of the ferry boatmen and started out into the stream. The boatman was ordered to row as nearly under the falls as dossible, and the result will never be forgotten by a member of the party in that skiff. As we approached the falls the roar became more and more terrible, until we were not only unable to hear, but the lips positively refused to open and utter a sound. For several days afterward some of the party were so deaf as to be unable to distinguish one word from another. The lead was cast first near the American Falls, where bottom was found at eighty-three feet. Near the main falls we found one hundred feet of water. Here the oarsman's strength failed, and the little craft began to dart down stream. At every cast of the lead the water grew deeper, until in front of the inclined railway the old guide and most of the party became terror-stricken, and refused to go farther down stream. Here the lead told off 193 feet. We were then able to compute the depths lower down by simply ascertaining the width of the stream. Directly under the lower bridge the water narrows considerably, and deepens to 210 feet. Lower down, at the Whirlpool Rapids, the gorge becomes very narrow, and the currents terribly fierce. Here the computed depth was 350 feet. One place in the gorge is still narrower, and would exceed a depth of 400 feet. When the depth of water is taken into consideration the height of the canon walls above the surface must not be forgotten. These walls range from 270 to 360 feet in height, often perpendicular, so that the total depth of the canon ranges from 350 to 700 feet. This great depth of the gorge leads directly in imagination to the canon's wear. What absurd theories and conjectures have been put forth on this subject. Step up my good biblical scholar and tell us how twenty cubic miles of solid rock have been worn out in 6,000 years. Twenty cubic miles is many times larger than Manhattan Island. It probably contains more material than is contained in Long Island including the Brooklyn politicians. There seems to be a current impression that the Falls recedes toward Buffalo at the rate of one foot a year. The great geologist Lyell is responsible for this stupendous error. One foot a year means the displacement of 1,500,000 cubic feet of rock from the face of the falls annually, sufficient to build all the structures on Broadway. The displacement is really about half an inch of the face of the falls as a whole in every five years. Suppose it were that amount every year, then Niagara would annually displace 62,500 cubic feet of the face of the falls, which would arrive in Buffalo in the year 3,163,185, and have been 1,267,000 years reaching their present position.

No portion of the canon excites more interest than the great maelstrom called the Whirlpool. It is situated some distance below the falls, and is little visited, owing to the fact that guests are shown the Whirlpool rapids directly below the lower bridge, and think they have seen the Whirlpool. Its surface covers territory about a quarter of a mile square. Its depths are enormous and unknown. One thousand feet of cord was found too short to reach its bottom. Dead bodies and marked logs required nine days to go to the bottom and return. This great maelstrom has been a bug-bear of speculation. We are gravely told that through this whirlpool is a subterranean outlet for the waters of the great lakes. One sentence or one thought suffices to shatter this speculation. There could be no such gigantic cause without a gigantic effect. All of the water pouring over the Falls passes through the Whirlpool. If it has an underground outlet, where is the gigantic spring which upheaves the mighty volume of waters? No spring in the earth is large enough to undertake such a task. One naturally asks the question, where the waters go which enter here. They simply flow out and on through the canyon. The Whirlpool is in the form of a large circle. The average force of the volume of water moving through the canyon is 135,900 feet square. This compact mass of water moves with incredible swiftness, entering the whirlpool on one side, spinning around like a top and constantly passing out into the canon to rush madly on. Its own velocity gives its a circular motion and the moving masses from behind create a tremendous pressure which forces the circulation to the bottom of the whirlpool. The cause of the existence of the whirlpool is easily accounted for. At one time the falls were here, and during thousands of years excavated the great chasm known as the whirlpool. While the falls and the canon walls are receding, the bottom of the river is gradually being worn away so that in time it will lie far below the bottom of Lake Ontario. The bottom of the upper lakes is far below that of Lake Ontario. In some parts of the canon rattlesnakes are occasionally found, one of thirteen rattles having been captured by the United States engineers.

Doctors and Disease.

"Some men," remarked Captain Horton, "can move in the midst of pestilence and miasmata, and never seem any the worse. "How, for instance, do you doctors defend your fortress?"

"I'm glad you asked the question. We defend the fortress first by using ordinary precautions. We will not, if possible, breathe more infected air than we can help. We will not be stupidly rash. Depend upon it, my friend, that when Dr. Abernethy kicked his foot through the pane of glass in his patient's room, because he couldn't get him to have his window down, the excellent physician was thinking as much about his own safety as that of his patient. Secondly, physicians know that they must live by rule when attending cases during a pestilence. The body must be kept up to the health standard. In times of epidemic let every one see to himself, attend to every rule of health, live regularly and keep the stomach most carefully in order, and be abstinent. There is no other way of defending the Fortress of Life against invisible foes.

"This living according to rule," said my friend musingly, "is a terribly hard thing to have to add. At least, I am sure most people find it so."

"Few people," I replied, "think of being anything of the sort until actual danger to life stares them in the face. Some one else, I believe, has made a remark similar to this before now, but it is worthy of being repeated."

"And it is true," added Horton, "I have been thinking a good deal lately ——"

"Most people who are laid low do think," I replied.

"I have been thinking," said my friend, "that most of us err by eating more than is necessary."

"How very true that is, Horton. Why, a careful regulation of diet—a diet that should incline to the abstemious—we have one of the best defenses against invisible foes of all kinds. This is one of our posts, and should be held at all risks if we care for life at all, and not for life only, but comfort while we do exist. It is a fact which all should bear in mind, that over-eating not only corrupts the blood, but destoys nervous energy."

Another Volcano.

The news of the bursting out of another volcano in the island of Java is very meagre as yet, but it would not be surprising if we had a repetition of the scenes of two years ago, when Krakatoa was in full blast. If so, we may look out for a renewal of the superb sunsets of that time. There is one remarkable feature about the volcanoes of Java, which is that they seldom emit lava, but throw off vast quantities of boiling water, like the geysers of Iceland. But in Java earth is mixed with the water, thus making huge rivers of mud pouring down the sides of the mountain. Our readers will remember how, during the last eruption on the island, vessels passing through the straits of Sunda, were deluged with mud, and almost disabled. Sulphur and sulphuric acid are also thrown out in great quantities, and in one place on the island a huge lake is strongly impregnated, out of which a river of acid flows, destroying every living thing within range of its influence. In the gaseous emanation of many extinct volcanoes on the island we may find the foundation for the stories of the poisonous Upas tree of Java. There are what may be termed "Valleys of death" in Java, and one of them is an extinct crater called Gueva Upas, or the Valley of Poison. It is half a mile in circumference, and filled with the bones of tigers and other animals, including birds which have dropped dead in trying to fly over the valley.

In the year 1772 a most remarkable phenomenon took place in Java—what is called the truncation of a volcanic cone caused by the falling in of the summit of a mountain, owing to its being undermined by the side-walls giving way during the eruption. The volcano of Papandayang was in full blast, and the ground of the summit gave way so rapidly that the people who lived on it had no time to save themselves. No less than forty villages were engulfed, and about 3000 people perished, while the height of the mountain cone was reduced from 9000 to 5000 feet.

Facts About Falconry.

Probably falconry is the oldest of the many ways of hunting birds and small animals for the purpose of pleasure. According to some authorities, it originated in China at least 2 000 years before the Christian era. From the Celestial empire the sport found its way into Japan and India. That the pastime is still fashionable in these countries is apparent from the ornaments on fans and other articles received from them. Travelers say that hawking is a favorite amusement among the upper classes in Persia, Arabia and the various countries in northern Africa. The eggs of hawks are hatched in incubators in Egypt, and "mews" for the rearing and training of hawks are quite numerous. That the Romans practiced falconry is evident from the works of Pliny and Aristotle. It was the favorite pastime of the nobility and gentry in France for more than 1,000 years. History states that the sport was introduced into England from Flanders about the year 800. It was the fashionable amusement down to the time of Cromwell. While he was in power an attempt was made to abolish it, but the sport was again revived with the restoration.

Falconry might be introduced into the United States to good advantage at the present time. The public needs some diversion to take the place of roller skating and base ball. A distinguished foreign ornithologist states that the most rapacious hawks in the entire world are found in this country. All they require to be of service in the pursuit of game is training while they are young. The women of past ages and other countries have shown great fondness for hawking. Our women of leisure, the doctors tell us, are suffering for want of exercises in the open air. Should they become interested in falconry, they would get all the exercise they require. During an exciting hunt with swift-flying hawks, they might be required to walk or run twenty or thirty miles at a stretch. This tramp would prepare them for a hearty meal of substantial food and a good night's rest. After spending the months of May and June in hawking, they would have no occasion to seek a health resort. They would recover their health and strength while following their favorite hawks.

A hawk is a much handsomer pet than a poodle or a terrier. It has fine plumage and attractive ways. In a former age, ladies of high degree spent much time in polishing the beaks and talons of their hawks. Our women might find this occupation an agreeable change from making "crazy quilts" and decorating pottery. Should falconry be introduced here and become a fashionable sport, the taste and skill of ladies would be taxed to make the proper equipments for their hawks. The old books tell us that a hawk should be provided with a hood for protecting the head, and "jesses" or strands of ornamental leather for the legs. To these little silver bells should be attached. The bells were attached by means of "bewits," and to one of these was fastened a "creance" or long silken string for the purpose of reclaiming the hawk.

The introduction of falconry would cause the establishment of several new industries. One of these would be the breeding of hawks, and another the proper training of them. During the 15th century hawks with suitable pedigree and "record" brought almost fabulous prices. One English nobleman paid 1,000 pounds sterling for a promising young hawk. Hawk-breeding establishments were as common and as profitable as establishments for breeding race horses are in America to-day. An expert in hawk-training received a salary proportionate with that the jockey now commands. There are places in this country where "the woods are full of" hawks, and fortunes will be made in catching and training them as soon as falconry is introduced. Farmers and fruit-raisers are generally unfavorable to hunters who use firearms. They would, however, warmly welcome hawking parties, and be glad to have the cherry orchards cleared of robins, their corn-fields of crows, and their grain-fields of blackbirds. Villages that desired to have their English sparrow population reduced could invite hawing clubs to hold a tournament, and the work would be effectually done.

Vesuvious Active.

Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption near Torre del Greco, and the inhabitants of that place are in a state of panic as the village has been several times covered. First, in 1631, when many thousands perished; again in June, 1794, destroying the Cathedral, the churches and houses, and last in 1861. The inhabitants who witnessed this eruption say that the present appearances are like the beginning of that one. No sand or ashes have yet been seen as at the memorable eruption of 1877; when showers of these reached Rome. Signor Louis Palmieri, the celebrated meteorologist, who since 1854 has had the direction of the Vesuvian Observatory and has written books on the eruptions, said last evening: "The absence of any trace of tremblings indicates no immediate grand eruption, and I think this a light growth of the eruptive period beginning in December, 1875."

True Patriot.

Kossuth admires Mr. Gladstone as a woodsman, a dramatic critic and a reader of the Lessons in church: but the existence of such a man as Prime Minister of England is, he says, an atonement which England is paying, a sort of purgatory through which she is passing, by way of expiation for her old sins against the cause of liberty. He thinks the greatest two men in the world to-day are Bismarck and the Emperor of Japan—the latter because of the wonderful progress his country has made in the past few years. Parnell he esteems as a true patriot.

The Suez Route.

When the Canadian Pacific is completed from Louisburg to Vancouver, the trip from Japan to London can be made in twenty-four days—a saving of twenty days as compared with the Suez canal route.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 27, 1885.

A BOAR AND A COW FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Hornellsville, N. Y., May 20.—Monday morning last, when George V. Rury, living in the town of Howard, went out to feed his cow, he found her lying in a pool of blood in the barn yard. There was a great gash in her lower right side, her legs were stripped of flesh in some places, and even her horns showed marks of violence. She was nearly dead, and was shot to end her misery. As there was scarcely a foot of ground in the barn yard that was not torn up, and as blood was scattered about on the fence and barn, it was plain that a desperate conflict had taken place during the night between the cow and some very fierce animal. Daniel Sutfin, a neighbor, owned a very large and ugly Berkshire boar, and on the same morning that Rury found his cow dying Sutfin missed his boar from its enclosure. It was then made plain that the fight in the barn yard had been between the boar and cow. The boar was found an eighth of a mile away lying in the soft mud on the border of a mire hole. The mud was red with its blood, which came from ten large holes in its sides where the cow had thrust her horns. The boar was badly torn in other places, and one of its tusks was broken off. The boar was also shot. The duel between the two animals was not seen by any one, but all the indications are that it must have been a most terrific combat.

HOBBIES OF THE HYGIENISTS.

There were several dozen of the hygienists in council, each with his individual hobby. Each thought all the others were wrong. Each was sure that his own hobby was the only correct one. A gentleman present said he had to take Brown's Iron Bitters for debility and dyspepsia, and, though he didn't want to make a fuss about it, he knew the use of this great tonic to be better than all the notions he had heard advanced in the council. One practical cure is worth a thousand of guesses and notions. Thousands of happy convalescents speak gratefully of Brown's Iron Bitters.

TERRIBLE STORY OF CRUELTY TOLD BY A BOUND GIRL.

Lebanon, May 20.—A terrible case of cruelty has just come to light at Myerstown. Mary Beamesderfer, of this place, was bound out to a family at West Myerstown until of mature age. This morning the girl came to this place and related a terrible story of cruelty which she received from the family where she was bound out. The girl's body presented a sickening sight, being covered with sores and lumps, and she could hardly stand. Miss Beamesderfer stated that she received very little food, and, if any, not fit for dogs. On several occasions she was penned up in a garret and not a mouthful of food given her for whole weeks. Her clothing was of the poorest kind and the shoes just hung to her feet. Medical aid was at once summoned, and the physicians prescribed the proper remedies. The arrest of the family at Myerstown will be made to-night.

Can you tell who is in the grestest danger of catching any infections or epidemic diseases? "Why," you say, "the person whose blood is in an impure or impoverished condition. Such people take special complaints as dry grass bursts into flames before the sparks of a locomotive. Pure blood is a defence; it means safety, and Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the mildest, safest and surest purifier of the blood. Our chief dangers are within ourselves. may

EMIGRANTS OVERWHELMED BY A WATERSPOUT.

Kansas City, Mo., May 18.—An Omaha special says a waterspout descended upon a ravine near Kearney, Neb., Friday, washing a family of emigrants named Scott from their wagon, and drowned two children.

A Kirwin, Kan., special says: A cyclone passed through Rock county on 15, about 4 p. m., and followed a westerly course, dealing death and destruction throughout the pathway of its entire course. Nearly fifty persons were injured.

The loss at Bull City and Stockton consists of chimneys blown down and window glasses broken by hail. Some hailstones measured four inches in diameter.

A WALKING SKELETON.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on the lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs."

Call at J. Zeller & Son's, Bellefonte, drug store, and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles $1.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Selins Grove, May 20.—Yesterday Daniel Dunkleberger, aged about 35 years, was engaged in working on the township road, in Middlecreek township, this county. While returning home at noon his horses took fright and ran away. In their headlong race they ran against a small bridge, throwing Mr. Dunkleberger violently to the ground, breaking his neck and causing instantaneous death. It is not known what frightened the horses and caused them to take their fatal flight. Mr. Dunkleberger leaves a wife and five small children, and much sympathy is expressed for them.

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kas., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte.

Forest fires in the vicinity of Sandwich, Mass., destroyed 2,000 acres of valuable timber.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has such concentrated, curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and surest blood-purifier known.

EXPENSE AT COLLEGE.

Although the difference in the amount of money which students at different colleges spend is very great, there is not such a disparity in the necessary expenses as many people suppose, says the Havard *Crimson*. At the city colleges, such as Havard, Yale and Columbia, the necessary expenses may be about $100 more than at Amherst Dartmouth or Williams; but this slight increase is more than counterbalanced by the aid which the larger colleges offer to indigent students. Harvard has at her disposal 122 scholarship, varying in amount from $85 to $350, averaging about $225. In the Freshman year there are two assignments made, and it is possible for a hard student to receive $600 in the scholarship during his first year—a sum more than sufficient to pay all his expenses. Here aid is given to students who are needy and who stand high in their classes; but in almost all other colleges those who intended to study for the ministry are the favored ones, and at some colleges it is impossible for any others to receive the slightest assistance. Room rent, board and tuition are the principal items in the necessary expenses; and of these room rent varies the most. At Amherst, a student pays from $40 to $125 for a single room; at Williams, $25 to $100; at Yale, $50 to $150; while at Harvard the rent varies all the way from $44 to $300, which very few desirable rooms for less than $120. Of course, if two students room together the expense is reduced one-half. The difference in the second item, board, is not nearly so great, the large numbers at the city colleges rendering co-operation much easier, and enabling the students to procure better board at a less cost. It is possible to get as good board for $4 a week here at Memorial Hall as could be got at Amherst or any other college for $5 or $6. Tuition ranges all the way from $12 per year at Oberlin, O., to $200 at Columbia; at Brown, Bowdoin, Princeton and Williams it is $75; at Amherst $100, at Yale $140, and at Harvard $150. By adding to these main items of expense other necessary items, such as clothing, fuel, washing, books, etc., we can arrive at what may be called the minimum expense at various colleges. Statistics have been carefully prepared at this point, and the following may be said to be the very least annual expenditure which will carry a student through the several colleges: Havard, $475; Yale, $425; Amherst, Williams and other colleges of the same stamp, about $375.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

Opium forms the basis of innumerable remedies and very effective remedies, sold under titles altogether reassuring and misleading. Nearly all soothing syrups and powders for example—"mothers' blessings" and infants' curses—are really opiates. These are known or suspected by most well-informed people. What is less generally known is that nine in ten of the popular remedies for catarrh, bronchitis, cough, cold, and asthma are also opiates. So powerful indeed is the effect of opium upon the lining membrane of the lungs and air passages, so difficult is it to find an effective substitute, that the efficacy, at least the certain and rapid efficacy, of any nature is not known affords strong ground for suspecting the presence of opium. Many chemists are culpably, almost criminally, reckless; and not a few culpably ignorant in this matter. A experienced man bought from a fashionable West End shop a box of cough lozenges, pleasant to the taste and relieving a severe cough with wonderful rapidity. Familiar with the influence of opium on the stomach and spirits, he was sure before he had sucked half-a-dozen of the lozenges that he had taken a dose powerful enough to effect his accustomed system, and strong enough to poison a child, and do serious harm to a sensitive adult. Yet the lozenges were sold without warning or indication of their character; few people would have taken any special precaution to keep them out of the way of children, and the box, falling into the hands of a heedless or disobedient child, might have poisoned a whole nurssey.

A TEN PFENNIGE HOAX.

Some time since it was noised abroad that a man in Munish had made a high wager that he would collect together three thousand ten pfennige pieces, dated 1873, before the first day of January, 1884, and that he was offering a high premium for this particular coin. Immediately there was a craze throughout the length and breadth of the land to secure these ten-pfennige pieces, and it was quite common for collectors to pay from fifteen to twenty-five pfennige for a single specimen. The excitement over the matter was visible in every class of society, and manifested itself partically in the beer halls, the markets, and the horse cars. Some of the eager seekers, who had got together at great pains several hundreds of the coveted coins, at last thought to inquire precisely how they should dispose of the nickels at a profit. They were directed from pillar to post, and at last found that they were the victims of a practical joker.

Who says it's unhealthy to sleep in feathers? Look at the spring chicken, and see how tough he is.

Embroideries and white goods—Garmans.

—THE—

GOLDSMITH

STEAMSHIP

JUST LANDED AT THE

BEE-HIVE DOCK!

HEAVILY LADENED WITH ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

SWARMS OF PATRONS BUZZED

About us all last week, attracted by our elegant display and Sledge-Hammer Bargains.

We want you to continue to come, as we are sure we can suit you.

Nobody need send to the city, thinking to get more fashionable goods or Cheaper.

Inspect our elegant

Silk Dress Embroideries,

IN SEVERAL SHADES.

We keep the best $1 Black Silk in America.

BEAUTIFUL HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, EXQUISITE LACE AND WHITE GOODS.

CHILDREN'S CAPS.

—KID GLOVES—

IN ALL SHADES.

Fashionable Hosiery

Bee Hive

One Price Stores,

HIGH ST., BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Apr. 6, 1885.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 46 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 25 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 57 a m
" "	Lock Haven		8 25 a m
" "	Renovo		9 55 a m
" arr at	Erie		6 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 20 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 20 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25 a m
" "	Montandon		1 30 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven		3 55 p m
" "	Renovo		5 05 p m
" "	Kane		9 25 p m

Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at 5 05 p m

EAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 50 p m
" "	Montandon	6 00 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 20 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 15 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 15 p m

(Sunday Train.)

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" "	Montandon	9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
" arrives	Renovo	12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 29 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	9 16 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	5 45 a m
" "	Renovo	9 50 a m
" "	Lock Haven	10 55 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 15 p m
" "	Montandon	1 17 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 52 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
WMPT ACN leaves	Renovo	3 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 00 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 40 p m
" "	Montandon	7 50 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	10 25 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—Williamsport Accom'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 20 p m
" "	Renovo	10 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 00 a m
" "	Montandon	2 05 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 35	10 20	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 50
1 50	10 35	6 00	Lewisburg, arrive	8 55	12 55	5 35
2 15	10 35	7 25	Lewisburg, leave	8 55	12 40	4 50
2 20	10 40	7 30	Fair Grounds	8 30	12 35	4 45
2 30	10 50	7 40	Beihl	8 20	12 24	4 34
2 36	11 00	7 45	Vicksburg	8 15	12 16	4 28
3 00	11 20	8 00	Mifflinburg	8 00	12 00	4 13
3 28		8 22	Milmont	7 40		3 52
3 40		8 33	Laurelton	7 30		3 40
5 00		9 48	Coburn	5 18		2 20
5 30		10 15	Rising Spring	5 50		1 50
		10 39	Centre Hall			1 28
		10 48	Gregg			1 19
		11 00	Linden Hall			1 08
		11 10	Oak Hall			1 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 10 a m, and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 50 p m.

CHAS. F PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

GUGGENHEIMER'S.

A fine selection of silk handkerchiefs and gent's neck-wear, for the holidays, at Guggenheimers.

.....o.....

An immense stock of the best styles youths' and boys' caps, at Guggenheimers.

.....o.....

Buffalo and wolf robes, lap robes, and horse blankets of all grades, at Guggenheimers.

.....o.....

A large stock of flanel shirts, at Guggenheimers.

.....o.....

Hides of all kinds wanted at Guggenheimers, and highest market price in Cash paid for same.

.....o.....

Guggenheimers is the only exclusive cather store in Centre county. 3d'c.tf

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely secured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Win more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co., Portland, Maine.

—THE—

GOLDSMITH

STEAMSHIP

JUST LANDED AT THE

BEE-HIVE DOCK!

HEAVILY LADENED WITH ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

SWARMS OF PATRONS BUZZED

About us all last week, attracted by our elegant display and Sledge-Hammer Bargains.

We want you to continue to come, as we are sure we can suit you.

Nobody need send to the city, thinking to get more fashionable goods or Cheaper.

Inspect our elegant

Silk Dress Embroideries,

IN SEVERAL SHADES.

We keep the best $1 Black Silk in America.

BEAUTIFUL HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, EXQUISITE LACE AND WHITE GOODS.

CHILDREN'S CAPS.

—KID GLOVES—

IN ALL SHADES.

Fashionable Hosiery

Bee Hive

One Price Stores,

HIGH ST., BELLEFONTE.

CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

Look at this list of some of the most popular music published. Printed on the best heavy music paper, good clear print, full sheet music size, and same as generally retailed all over the United States at 30 to 75 cents a copy. Our price is 5 cents per copy, or by mail one cent added for postage. We give the retail price, but remember our price is FIVE CENTS. We will send cate logue of 1,000 best selling pieces published free Don't pay high, exhorbitant prices when you can get the same music for about one-eighth the price. See the following:

SONGS.

Alice, Where art Thou?	Ascher	30c
Angels Ever Bright and Fair	Handel	35c
Answers	Blumenthal	50c
Blue Alsatian Mountains	Adams	50c
Bridge	Carew	50c
Bridge	Lindsay	35c
Brook	Dolores	35c
Cherry Ripe	Horn	35c
Clang of the Wooden Shoon	Molloy	40c
Dream Faces	Hutchinson	35c
Esmeralda	Levy	35c

INSTRUMENTAL.

Chop Sticks, waltz	De Lulli	25c
Black Hawk, waltz	Welsh	35c
Corn Flower, waltz	Cooke	50c
Queen's Lace Handkerchief	Strauss	40c
Raquet, galop	Richards	40c
Home, Sweet Home	Slack	50c
Shepherd Boy	Wilson	40c
Warblings at Eve	Richards	40c

And 1,000 other songs and instrumental pieces equally as good as the above only six cents per copy, post free. Send for a copy of our "Musical Journal," $1.25 der year, sample copy 12 cents.

Address, J. H. THOMAS, Publisher, Albany, N. Y.

13may4t

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

The lect ure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., Post Office Box 450. 20may 1yr

Old in Experience.

We have had thirty years' experience in manufacturing Raw Bone Super-Phosphates, and farmers may depend upon our goods.

There is no improvement or economy of manufacture suggested by science or accomplished by skilled experience, that we have not embodied in producing reliable and cheap fertilizers.

It has been shown over and over again by testimonials from reliable farmers, and by analyses made and published by State Boards of Agriculture, that Baugh's $25 Phosphate is a complete and reliable fertilizer for general use.

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia.

Sole Manufacturers,

COLEMAN Business

COLLEGE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Occupies three Buildings. Largest and Best. More positions for graduates than all other school's combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars. COLEMAN, PALMS & CO., Proprietors.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME Sewing Machine

Simple Strong Swift & Sure

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. HAS NO EQUAL. NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE Co.

30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

CHICAGO ILL. ORANGE MASS. ATLANTA GA.

FOR SALE BY

J. Q. A. Kennedy, Centre Hall, Ag't.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE. HARDWARE

—for—

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO. JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.

—ARE SELLING—

REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPERS, REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, ROPE BLOCKS SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Conklin Farm and Lumber Wagons,

Platform Spring Wagons,

GROCER'S, BAKER'S

and other Delivery Wagons,

Open and Top Buggies,

MOWERS

Hay Tedders, Hay Loaders,

AND OTHER

Farm Implements

SHIPPED TO EVERY BODY'S ORDER ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,

—AT VERY LOW PRICES,—

FROM THE WHOLESALE

Agricultural Implement House

OF

G. W. NICELY,

109 & 111 West 3d St.

Williamsport, Penn'a.

LARGEST AND BEST Selected Stock in Western Penn'a. All Goods Guaranteed.

Every man his own Agent and no Agent's commission to pay.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Telephone connection. 18feb6m

WANTED! Energetic, reliable men to sell Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. SALARIES and expenses paid. Experience not essential. Full instructions given to inexperienced men. Address, Le CLARE & HERRICK, Brighton, N. Y. One mile east of Rochester.

D. Z. EVANS, JR.

EVANS BROTHERS,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

56 N. Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Quick Sales, Good Prices and Prompt Returns is our motto. We have excellent facilities for obtaining good prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, (live or dressed,) Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Potatoes, Fruit, (dried or fresh,) Corn, Oats, Hay, Live Stock; in fact, everything the farmer produces, either in car loads or small lots. Tags, stencils and price lists furnished free.

We refer to the editor of this paper. 6ow

If you want good shoulder braces, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, and at reasonable prices, go to the Centre Hall drug store. J. D. MURRAY, Druggist. 11jun tf

HELP for the working people. Send 10 cts. postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful, 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address, STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Prize. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SALESMEN WANTED. A few good reliable men to act as AGENTS for the sale of our New Fruits and Specialties! together with a full line of NURSERY STOCK. Previous experience not essential. LIVE, ACTIVE MEN EARN GOOD WAGES. For terms address, giving full name, age and reference, Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, West Chester, Penn'a.

C. Dreisbach,

LEWISBURG, PA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL HARDWARE,

Saddlery and Carriage Material,

—Blacksmith Supplies,—

Oils, Paints, Window Glass.

LARGEST STOCK IN CENTRAL PENN'A.

18feb6m

New Arrival of Goods

AT NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER,

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS

NOTIONS, HATS & CPS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWABE.

OILS AND PAINTS, GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE, GROCERIES.

COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, FISH SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS, EVERYTHING

KEPT IN A WELL REGULATEL STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS,

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken, and Highest Market Prices Paid.

Teachers Make $70 to $150 per month selling our STANDARD BOOKS & BIBLES. Steady work for Spring and Summer. Address, J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

—LORILLARD'S CLIMAX— PLUG TOBACCO

with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing NAVY CHIPPINGS, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered? 6aug y.

Cards—Attorneys.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES

SPANGLER & HEWES, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A. Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA

Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages bonds &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER. E. L. ORVIS.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. 21jan 85

Dentists.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14aug

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE. W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor. The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial 28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r. Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 6jun

CENTRE HALL HOTEL. D. J. MEYER, Prop'r. FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM. Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

IRVIN HOUSE, LOCK HAVEN, PA. S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

SPRING MILLS HOUSE. On L. & T. R. R. FINE SUMMER RESORT. Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality. TERMS REASONABLE. J. H. BIBBY, ... Proprietor SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA may1

CAMERON HOUSE, LEWISBURG, PENN'A. STETTLER & CODER ..... Proprietors. SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OVER SUNDAY. Good Livery attached. Free 'Buss to and from all trains. 18apy

J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall, Pa., Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may7 tf

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO., CENTRE HALL, PA. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons. WM. WOLF, President W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa. Dealer In DRUGS, CHEMICALS! PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c DRUGS

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle. — Trade Mark

— THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers,** and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE WORLD.

Catarrh has become so prevalent that scarcely a family is exempt, and it is truly the bane of the American race. So many preparations are in the market that *do not cure,* that a *Positive, Sure,* and

NEVER-FAILING CURE

will be welcomed by all. KELLER'S Catarrh Remedy and Blood Purifier has NEVER failed in a single case where directions are followed. It strikes at the root of the disease, and eliminates the poison from the blood. Its success has been wonderful and sales immense. All that is asked for it is a trial. The most obstinate and long-standing cases yield readily to this remedy. *It is perfectly harmless.* Price $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Upon receipt of $5 by Sam'l F. Keller & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent by express, prepaid. Take no other, for it is the only preparation that reaches *the seat of the disease* and Cures. Send for circular (or ask your druggist for one) concerning Cause, Nature, Symptoms and Cure of Catarrh. It contains testimonials of authentic and genuine cures. It is also the **Best Blood Purifier** in the market. For sale by **Druggists generally.** Wholesale by SAM'L F. KELLER & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; also by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., and SMITH, KLINE & Co., Philad'a, Pa.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most pleasant and efficacious remedy now in use, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. Over a million bottles sold within the last few years. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that cannot be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system, is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood, "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it 4 dec. y

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

Crowl's Patent Iron Roofing

IS THE ONLY

DOUBLE CAPPED CORRUGATED ROOFING,

AND IS THE ONLY ONE PREPARED BY THE MANUFACTURERS

READY FOR USE.

J. A. REESMAN, Centre Hall, Pa., Agent.

Millheim Planing Mill.

Furnishes and Keeps on Hand

SASH, — DOORS,
FLOORING OF ALL KINDS,
SIDING, SHUTTERS,
BLINDS,
MOULDING OF ALL KINDS,
STAIR-RAILING,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Terms Reasonable, and all Orders Promptly attended to.

23jl1y ISRAEL CONFER & SON

ETIQUETTE IN DRINKING.

The custom of touching glasses prior to drinking healths is common in England and other countries, and especially in Germany. It is curious to trace how this custom has prevailed, and still exists, even among savage tribes. To drink out of the same cup, and to eat off the same plate, was one of the ways in which the ancients celebrated a marriage, and the wedding feast continues to be not the least important of the marriage ceremonies, to the present day.

The Indians of Brazil retain a custom of drinking together a little brandy, as a sign that the marriage was concluded. In China similar customs are met with.

In the mediæval banquets of Germany it was the custom to pass a "loving cup" from hand to hand, but this gradually necessitated that the cup should be of enormous size, and thus smaller cups or glasses were adopted, and the old custom was conformed to by the drinkers touching their glasses before drinking.

The ceremony attending the passing and drinking out of the "loving cup," as practised at our great city festivals, and at some of our college halls, is said to have arisen from the assassination of King Edward. It was then the custom of the Anglo-Saxons to pass round a large cup, from which each guest drank. Who thus drank stood up, and, as he lifted up the cup with both hands, his body was exposed, without and any defence, to a blow, and the occasion was often seized by an enemy to murder him. To prevent this, the following plan was adopted: When one of the company stood up to drink he required the companion who sat next to him to be his pledge—that is, to be responsible for protecting him against anybody who should attempt to take advantage of his defenceless position. This companion stood up also, and raised his drawn sword in his had to defend the drinker while drinking. This practice, in an altered form, continued long after the condition of society had ceased to require it, and it was the origin of the modern practice of pledging by drinking.

In drinking from the "loving cup," as now practiced, each person rises and takes the cup in his hand to drink, and at the same time the person seated next to him rises also, and when the latter takes the cup in his turn the individual next to him does the same.

HOW A SALT WELL IS WORKED.

The stratum of salt having been once pierced, a saturated solution of the saline matter frequently rises in the boring to within eighty feet of the surface. This, however, cannot always be depended upon—and here centre the increased difficulty and expense. When a few dozen feet have been drilled, a six or eight inch iron pipe is inserted as a "casing." Inside of this a two-inch pipe, also of iron, is placed. The "casing head" has two openings, one for the entrance of pure water from a neighboring spring into the larger pipe, at the lower end of which it becomes saturated with saline matter; the other at the end of the smaller pipe, to allow the explosion of the brine. Of course, the wells become foul or leaky at times, and then resort is had to torpedoes of nitro-glycerine, which are sent down to the bottom of the "casing," and after them is sent an iron weight which secures the explosion. The rusting of the "casing," is the great enemy of the salt worker; and, when his engine cannot lift the mass of rusted iron, a "knife" cuts the rusted metal, and the engine tears it away piecemeal. But the salt wells are exempt from any danger of taking fire; and it is never necessary, as is the case of oil wells, to shoot off the "casing head" with a cannon ball.

After the brine reaches the surface it is forced into large resorveirs, whence it is drawn off through "string" after "string" of "covers," until solar evaporation has left the coarser grades of salt. The "covers" or vats are usually sixteen by eighteen feet, and the product of each one per year is estimated at one hundred and fifty bushels; while the product at Syracuse is only about half that quantity. It is also claimed that the slope of the valley at Warsaw is peculiarly adapted to rapid evaporation by the sun. When the finer grades of salt are wanted, the brine is led from the reservoirs to an evaporating pan, where a gentle heat is applied. Similar treatment in another pan completes the process, and the residum of salt is raked upon a shelf at the side of the evaporator. After a slight draining it is taken to the bins, where a more thorough draining is allowed for the space of two of two or three weeks.

Husband:—"My dear, have you seen anything of my collar button?" Wife—"Did I lose it? If I had not lost it I wouldn't ask you if you had seen anything of it, would I?" Wife nervously looking about):—"Well, don't you know where you lost it?" Husband (jumping up and down with rage):—"Don't I know where I lost it? Oh, yes, certainly; a man would be a fool to not know where he lose it, I dropped it not five minutes ago up in the northern part of British America. That's where I lost the collar button, madam."

Latest style in men's hats and neckwear—Garmans.

PECULIARITIES OF TROPICAL FRUIT.

The wild banana is a native of the Malay region, according to De Candolle who has produced by far the most learned and unreadable work on the origin of domestic plants ever yet written. The wild form produces seed, and grows in Cochin China, the Philippines, Ceylon and Khasia. Like most other large tropical fruits, it no doubt owes its original development to the selective action of monkeys, hornbills, parrots, and other big fruit-eaters; and it shares with all fruits of similar origin one curious tropical peculiarity. Most nothern berries, like the strawberry, the raspberry, the currant and the blackberry, developed by the selective action of small northren birds, can be popped at once into the mouth and eaten whole; they have no tough outer rind or defensive covering of any sort. But big tropical fruit, which lay themselves out for the service large birds or monkeys, have always hard outer coats, because they could only be injured by smaller animals, who would eat the pulp without helping in the dispersion of the useful seeds, the one object really held in view by the mother plant. Often, as in the case of the orange, the rind even contains a bitter, nauseous, or pugent juice, while at times, as in the pine-apple, the prickly pear, the sweet-sop, and the cherimoyer, the entire fruit is covered with sharp projections, stinging hairs, or knobby protuberances, on purpose to warn off the unauthorized depredator. It was this line of defense that gave the banana in the first instance its thick yellow skin; and looking at the matter from the epicure's point of view, one may see roughly that all tropical fruits have to be skinned before they can be eaten. They are all adapted for being cut up with a knife and fork, or dug out with a spoon, on a civilized desert-plate. As for the most delicious of Indian fruits, the mango, it has been well said that the only proper way to eat it is over a tub of water, with a couple of towels hanging gracefully across the side.

SOME POET'S HORSES.

It is a very curious fact that poets see nothing of the natural animal in the horse. As a beast, a quadruped, they absolutely ignore it. It is only in its artifical varieties that they recognize it at all, and even then so seldom as to surprise the student of these pages. About the horse particular, individual steeds of fame, a volume might easily be gathered from our poets. But of the creature in nature they say nothing. The beast has become so thoroughly relative that it has lost all individuality. It is either the other half of a cavalier, a warrior, a war chariot, a plow, a coach, or a cart, or something else, that it cannot be contemplated apart from its rider, its accoutrements, or the vehicle it draws. All other animals have characters of their own. The horse has none. It varies only according to the kind of man on its back or the kind of thing behind it. Attach a plow to it and it becomes at once "heavy" and "dull;" set a soldier upon it and it is "firey" and "proud." When ladies ride their horses turn to "milk-white palfreys;" the hero of a poem, whether knight or highwayman, bestrides, as a rule, a "courser." There are also "swift-heeled Abarans," and "barbs," and "jennets;" but these are not meant for real horses. There is, of course, nothing surprising in the fact that poets have but little sympathy with stable boys or book-makers. When they do speak of grooms they rate them as second-class horses, and the "horsy" gentleman as an inferior amateur groom. This is probably as it should be; but on the other hand, when we remember that nearly all history has been made on horseback, and that it is to the character of that animal that man is indebted for the moiety of his achievements, it strikes strangely to find the poets so consistently disregarding the strongly marked individualty of the horse. Its sympathy with human beings—as is the case with the poets' dogs also—has, doubtless, much to do with the doubling-up of the animal with its master. Whatever nature it may show, it is always in accordance with that of its rider. Its temper always matches its trappings, is strictly in keeping with its harness.

EMBARRASSING GENEROSITY.

Not only the houses of the Mexicans, but whatever you admire is yours. If you express a sentiment of approbation for anything the owner at once says: "Senor, it is yours," but he simply intends to say something flattering, and you are therefore not expected to accept anything that is offered you. An amusing story is told of Sir Spencer St. John, the English Ambassador, which illustrates how this national courtesy often provokes embarrassment. Sir Spencer, who is a gallant old bachelor, was promenading with some ladies in the park when he met a nurse girl with a bright-eyed baby. The ladies stopped to admire the little one, and Sir Spencer asked whose child it was. "Senor, it is your own," replied the nurse, with a corutesy. Sir Spencer has never inquired as to the parentage of pretty children since.

An enterprising book-publisher is about to issue the Comet Series. It will be devoted to tales.

☞ Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Convinced.

Mr. U. G. King, foreman of the Leetonia Democrat, Leetonia, Ohio, writes: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, Gentlemen: Some time since, I had occasion to doubt the genuineness of most of the articles that appear in different papers in regard to your wonderful PERUNA, and my curiosity was so great that I determined to write to one of the many people that claimed to have been cured by this medicine, and accordingly wrote to Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, this county, and received the following reply." "I received your letter this evening, and in reply would say that PERUNA, I believe, saved my life, and I can not recommend it too highly; for all complaints it is the best medicine in existence. It seems to help you as you swallow it." I would advise any one suffering from my complaint to take PERUNA and be convinced. Yours truly, Mrs. J. W. Reynolds." Now, that's her card, word for word, and as I am well acquainted with the lady, I do not believe she would lie. It is truly wonderful how your medicine does do good.

James L. Mooney, Prospect, Ohio, writes: "For the past ten years I have been suffering from constipation and dyspepsia, and all the evil effects that accompany them. I was treated by a number of doctors, all to no effect. I used several patent medicines, which did me no good, and about three years ago I was seized with a severe nervous trouble, and was obliged to quit farming. I thought my days would soon be over, but last winter I received one of your pamphlets called the "Ills of Life." I at once tried your PERUNA and MANALIN. They helped me right away. I used nine bottles of PERUNA and three of MANALIN; and now I am quite well, and able to resume farming. I also had a little child which was attacked with a severe cramp in the stomach; we thought it would go into spasms. I used nothing but PERUNA. We gave it an injection of PERUNA and warm water, and gave it a teaspoonful of the medicine internally every half hour. It was relieved in one hour, and has not been bothered since. I have also used it with as good effect in case of croup and colds. I know that it is a wonderful medicine, and recommend it to all who are in poor health. The above statement I am willing to swear to."

W. M. Plants, Deep Valley, Greene county, Pa., writes: "Please send me your book on the 'Ills of Life.' I have used one bottle of PERUNA, and am greatly benefited."

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

The venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, Brokers, etc., in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other licence tax for the year 1885, as follows, to wit:

	Class.	Tax.
AARONSBURG.		
F O Hosterman, merchant	13	10 75
Thomas Yearick, druggist	14	7 75
W H Phillips, merchant	13	10 75
M M Musser, merchant	13	10 75
BOALSBURG.		
D C Gingerich, grain and coal	13	10 75
Thomas F Riley, merchant	14	7 75
J & J Stuart, merchant	14	7 75
George B Jack, merchant	14	7 75
N J Shaw, merchant	14	7 75
BLANCHARD.		
James A Quigley, merchant	13	10 75
A B Freeman, billiards		20 75
J I Kunes, merchant	13	10 75
W Singer & Co., merchant	14	7 75
BUFFALO RUN.		
H K Mattern, merchant	14	7 75
BELLEFONTE.		
J R Alexander, implements	11	15 75
Bunnell & Aikens, musical inst	14	7 75
E Brown, Jr & Co., grocery	13	10 75
G I Blackford, cigars & tobacco	14	7 75
C Strickland, grocery	14	7 75
J Brackbill's Sons, furniture	13	10 75
R B Spangler, furniture	14	7 75
V J Bauer & Co., grocery	14	7 75
S & A Loeb, merchants	9	25 75
Joseph Bros & Co, merchants	9	25 75
Montgomery & Co, mer. tailors	14	7 75
J Zeller & Son, drugs	13	10 75
Jas Harris & Co, hardware	11	15 75
A C Mingle, boots and shoes	14	7 75
J D Sourbeck, confectionery	14	7 75
C G McMillen, billiards		30 75
F P Blair, jeweler	14	7 75
Graham & Son, boots and shoes	14	7 75
J A Harper & Co, merchants	10	20 75
I Guggenheimer, leather, etc	13	10 75
D Garman & Son, Merchants	13	10 75
M A Kirk, drugs	14	7 75
Powers & Son, boots and shoes	14	7 75
W T Twitmeyer, stoves and tin	14	7 75
F S Meyers, confectionery	14	7 75
Valentines Store Co., Lim., merchants	10	20 75
A V Smith, grocery	14	7 75
McCalmont & Co, coal, seeds, ect	13	10 75
Sechler & Co, grocers	11	15 75
F P Green, drugs	13	10 75
H Y Stitzer, books, etc	14	7 75
John Meese, grocery	14	7 75
Samuel Lewin, clothing	13	10 75
Joseph Ceders, confectionery	14	7 75
John Harris, drugs	13	10 75
H K Kicks & Bro, hardware	9	25 75
Lyon & Co, merchants	9	25 75
P F Keichline, billiards		60 75
C U Hoffer & Co, merchants	12	18 25
Walter W Bayard, drugs	14	7 75
Wilson, McFarlane & Co, hardware	10	20 75
Harper & Weakley, grocery	13	10 75
W H Schaeffer, books, etc	14	7 75
Geo K Lewis, grocery	12	13 25
Louis Doll, boots and shoes	14	7 75
H C Weaver, tobacco, etc	14	7 75
W H Wilkinson, queensware	13	10 75
Ham Otto, tobacco, etc	14	7 75
F C Richards, jeweler	14	7 75
Williams & Bro, wall paper, etc	14	7 75
A J Cruse, tobacco and cigars	14	7 75
W R Teller, billiards		40 75
Berwin, White & Co, coal	13	10 75
L L Brown, grain and coal	11	15 75
Gordon & Landis, implements	14	7 75
Hicks & Buck, implements	14	7 75
J F Mann, merchant	14	7 75
Mrs. L Hass, brewer		25 75
Mrs. Maggie Beezer, Admx., de		25 75
P B Crider & Son, merchants	13	10 75
Harry Teats, grocer	14	7 75
Goldsmith Bros, merchants	13	10 75
Singer Mfg. Co, sewing machines	14	7 75
BENORE.		
Mattern & Gray, merchants	13	10 75
COBURN.		
Trumpfheller & Vonada, merchants	12	18 25
Samuel Greninger, merchant	13	10 75
F P Barker, confectionery	14	7 75
I J Grenoble, grain and coal	12	13 25
Whitmer & Lincoln, do	12	18 25
G W Stover distiller		25 75
CENTRE HILL.		
Michael Strohm, merchant	14	7 75
CENTRE HALL.		
I J Grenoble, grain and coal	13	10 75
M A Dinges, merchant	14	7 75
Harper & Kreamer, merchants	13	10 75
J D Murray, drugs	14	7 75
Wm. Wolf & Son, merchants	12	13 75
FARMERS' MILLS.		
Dale & Co, merchants	14	7 75
FILMORE.		
E Hugg, merchant	14	7 75
FLEMING.		
Union Co-operative Co, Lim., merch'ts	14	7 75
A J & T E Griest, merchants	11	15 75
Wm Reside, merchant	11	15 75
FOWLER.		
McCalister & Frick, merchants	14	7 75
GUYER.		
M Smith, grocer	14	7 75
M Rider, merchant	14	7 75
HOUSERVILLE.		
E M Shuey, merchant	14	7 75
HOWARD.		
B Weber & Son, merchants	12	13 25
Jonathan Schenk, merchant	14	7 75
A A Schenk, stoves and tinware	14	7 75
B Lauth, merchant	13	10 75
Lucas & Bro, merchants	13	10 75
H A Moore, drugs	14	7 75
S F Kline, merchant	14	7 75
Robert Cook, merchant	14	7 75
James B Antes, merchant	14	7 75
A Allison, billiards		20 75
Geo W Counsil, do		30 75
HUBLERSBURG.		
S H Goodhart, merchant	13	10 75
Yearick Bros, merchants	14	7 75
H Brown, merchant	14	7 75
JULIAN.		
H S Sayre, merchant	14	7 75
D Irvin, merchant	14	7 75
George Stevens, merchant	14	7 75
John Parsons, grocer	14	7 75
LEMONT.		
D F Taylor, drugs	14	7 75
C A Everett, hardware	14	7 75
M J Cook, grocer	14	7 75
Wm Thompson, Jr. & Co, merchants	12	13 25
Brown, Mitchell & Co, grain and coal	11	7 75
J E Wasson, merchant	14	7 75
LINDEN HALL.		
Alexander & Keller, merchants	13	10 75
I J Grenoble, grain and coal	14	7 75
LOVEVILLE.		
Daniel Rhodes, merchant	14	7 75
MADISONBURG.		
Bartges & Bro, merchants	13	10 75
J Spigelmyer, agent, merchant	14	7 75
MILLHEIM.		
J Spigelmyer, agent, merchant	14	7 75
Musser & Smith, hardware	13	10 75
G A Harter, grocer	14	7 75
Jacob Eisenhuth, drugs	14	7 75
J W Snook, merchant	13	10 75
E C Campbell & Son, merchants	14	7 75
D S Kauffman & Co, do	11	15 75
MOSHANNON.		
J T Lucas, merchant	14	7 75
MILESBURG.		
T F Adams, merchant	13	10 75
A T Boggs, grocer	14	7 75
C H Else, drugs	14	7 75
John Hibler, merchant	14	7 75
Howe Mfg. Co, sewing machines	14	7 75
Mrs. Lucas & Son, grocers	14	7 75
E H Carr, implements	14	7 75
W B Miles & Sons	13	10 75
McCoy & Linn, merchants	13	10 75
NITTANY.		
S Peck & Son, merchants	14	7 75
Mrs. M E Holmes, do	13	10 75
PLEASANT GAP.		
G Haag, distiller		25 75
W H Noll, Jr & Bro, merchants	14	7 75
POTTERS MILLS.		
Thompson & Smith, merchants	14	7 75
Samuel Strong, merchant	14	7 75
PENN HALL.		
J B Fisher, merchant	13	10 75
PHILIPSBURG.		
W E Burchfield, merchant	14	7 75
Williamsport Oil Co, wholesale	12	13 25
E M Toner, furniture	14	7 75
Test Bros, drugs	14	7 75
Silas Reese, grocer	12	13 25
K A Eyman, grocer	14	7 75
John Rusa, grocer	14	7 75
S D Smith & Co, confectionery	13	10 75
Sankey & Heimach, boots, etc	13	10 75
Stern, Brinton & Co, merchants	11	15 75
S Sprankle, Sons & Co, merchants	13	10 75
L J & K Switzer, stationery	13	10 75
J N Schoonver, boots and shoes	14	7 75
Stuart & Johnson, furniture	12	13 25
G W Naugle, jeweler	14	7 75
J Nutal & Co, merchants	10	20 75
Foster Nelson, billiards		50 75
John Peighial, furniture	14	7 75
G Lyon & Co, merchants	10	20 75
G E Parker, Ex., stationery, etc	14	7 75
H Lehman, merchant	10	20 75
Joseph Lehman, clothing	13	10 75
R F Mull, drugs	14	7 75
W H McCausland, jeweler	14	7 75
C A Munson & Son, merchants	9	25 75
A Jones, hardware	11	15 75
Kessler & Fryberger, merchants	9	25 75
M K George, drugs	14	7 75
Gray, Wolf & Co, merchants	7	49 75
J C Homer, grocer	14	7 75
G W Haworth, confectioner	14	7 75
C G Herlinger, clothing	11	15 75
J M Hale & Co. hardware	10	20 75
A W Harper, confectioner	14	7 75
S S Crissman, drugs	13	10 75
H Cunningham, implements	14	7 75
E A Davis & Son, jewelers	14	7 75
L M & S Carpenter, grocers	14	7 75
A R Feistel, jeweler	14	7 75
J H Boring, musical instruments	14	7 75
J F Barber & Co, stoves, etc	13	10 75
E P & W A Blower, grocers	14	7 75
Frank Weber, billiards		50 75
I N Troxell & Co, merchants	10	20 75
H O Hofer, confectionery, etc	14	7 75
G W McOmber, do	14	7 75
T A Mayes, grocer	14	7 75
G W Wythes, grocer	12	13 25
T J Mayes, confectionery	14	7 75
T R Griffiths, grocer	14	7 75
John A McOmber, billiards		50 75
PINE GLENN.		
G R Boak, merchant	14	7 75
POWELTON		
W J Jackson, merchant	11	15 75
PORT MATILDA.		
S B Miles, merchant	13	10 75
S R Pringle, do	14	7 75
A W Reed, do	14	7 75
Chaney & Thompson, merchants	13	10 75
PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE.		
A G Ewing, merchant	13	10 75
Centre Mining Co., Lim, merchants	13	10 75
PINE GROVE MILLS.		
J G Hess, grocer	14	7 75
H S Thompson, merchant	13	10 75
J I Ross, merchant	14	7 75
REBERSBURG.		
C C Loose, merchant	13	10 75
Royer & Frank, merchants	14	7 75
ROMOLA.		
Wm Robb, merchant	14	7 75
ROLAND.		
Curtin & Co, merchants	12	13 25
ROCK SPRINGS.		
J C Gobeen & Bro, merchants	14	7 75
J C Gobeen & Bro, merchants	14	7 75
SPRING MILLS.		
G R Spigelmyer, merchant	13	10 75
G A Runk, grain and coal	13	10 75
J D Long & Son, merchant	13	10 75
I J Grenoble, merchant	11	15 75
Wm Pealer, merchant	13	10 75
SNOW SHOE.		
Joseph Thompson, grocer	14	7 75
Jas S Antes, merchant	14	7 75
Hoover, Hughes & Co, merchants	12	13 25
E J Walker, billiards and pool		30 75
Augustus Rhue, grocer	14	7 75
Wm M Leather, flour and feed	14	7 75
Wm Graeser & Co, merchants	9	25 75
T B Budinger, grocer	14	7 75
G R Boak & Co, merchants	10	20 75
Herbert Williams, confectioner	14	7 75
Sturat & Bro, merchants	13	10 75
Sommerville & Co, merchants	10	20 75
J S Ewing, drugs	14	7 75
SANDY RIDGE.		
W R Miller, merchant	9	25 75
STORMSTOWN.		
J H Griffin, merchant	14	7 75
R J P Gray, merchant	11	15 75
Juniata Mining Co, Lim	13	10 75
STATE COLLEGE.		
M D Snyder, merchant	14	7 75
J & J Sturat, do	13	10 75
TUSSEYVILLE.		
S M Swarts, merchant	14	7 75
WOODWARD.		
C W Hosterman, merchant	13	10 75
N W Hoy, distiller		25 75
WOLF'S STORE.		
J S Emerick, merchant	14	7 75
WALKER.		
H Yearick & Son, merchants	14	7 75
Mrs S E Miller, Merchant	14	7 75
WINGATE.		
B Snyder, merchant	14	7 75
ZION.		
S F Dorman, merchant	14	7 75
David Bolt, do	14	7 75

Notice is hereby given to all concerned in the above appraisement that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. when and where all persons can attend if they see proper.

D. L. ZERBY, Appraiser.

6may4t

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the

CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE COLLEGE.

Next Term begins Jan., 7, 1885.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1 A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2 A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3 The following SPECIAL COURSES, of two years each following the first two years of the Scientific Course (a) AGRICULTURE (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4 A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5 A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
6 A recognized course in Mechanical Arts combining shop-work with study.
7 A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
8 A carefully graded Preparatory Course.
9 SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of competent lady Principal. For Catalogues, or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, President,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

1yjan9

There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and other diseases that follow a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, when the use of

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS

Will give immediate relief.

After constipation follows

Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the *Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and* perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters being tonic and mildly purgative they

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Price 25 cts. per bottle.

For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

For sale at Murray's Drug store.

ANYBODY Can now make Photographs by the Dry Plate Process.

For 50 cts. we will send post-paid Roche's Manual for Amateurs, which gives full instructions for making the pictures.

Outfits we furnish from $10 upwards.

Our PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN, edited by Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, head of the Chemical Department of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only $2 per annum, keeps Photographers, professional or amateur, fully posted on all improvements, and answers all questions when difficulties arise. Circular and price list free. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Aparatus and Materials.

No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Forty years established in this line of business.

23mar3m

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Maseru, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear readily, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BOSDEN, *Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

SOMEBODY'S HEART.

Somebody's heart is gay,
And somebody's heart is sad;
For lights shine out across the way
And a door with crape is clad.
Sadness and gladness alike
Are dwelling side by side—
Perhaps the death of an only one
And the crowning of a bride.

Bright eyes are filled with mirth,
Pale faces bend in prayer,
And hearts beside the household hearth
Are crashed by stout despair;
Ah, Sorrow, and Hope, and Joy,
Are parted by thinnest walls,
But on the hearts of the thoughtless
No shadow of sorrow falls!

No thoughts of the funeral train
Come to the festive throng;
No hope that the Past will come again,
To the anquished hearts belong;
The future's a sunny sea,
To the lovers of joy and mirth—
And the past alone to those who weep
For the sundered ties of earth.

Somebody's heart is gay,
And somebody's heart is sad;
For the lights are bright across the way
And a door with crape is clad—
Sadness and gladness alike
Comfort us on every side;
A wealth of smiles and a flood of tears,
With Hope and Sorrow allied!

THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK.

There are three girls in our family, Constance, Juliet and Ismay, and it is I, Juliet, who am writing this little history. I believe—I may be mistaken—that looks have a great deal of influence over some people's fate. If I had been as good looking as my youngest sister I should now be Mrs. Lorraine, instead of a forlorn maiden, gazing hopelessly toward a solitary future. But perhaps matters may improve as time goes on; the wound in my heart may heal and my feelings become blunted. Just not I feel very sore.

Constance is my senior by four years. She married, and very well, the year after she came out. I was 15 at the time, and little Ismay only 12, and the next five years were the happiest period of my life. The Lorraines were our oldest and dearest friends, and Ismay and I studied with the girls under the same governess at their house. My father was the squire of the same village where we lived, Mr. Lorraine was the rector, and here there were no other families of consequence within five miles.

I think I began to live my life when I was sixteen. It was October. Guy Lorraine had left Rugby and was going into residence at Cambridge. We young ones had been spending a month at the seaside under Fraulein's protection, but the holidays were at an end now, and I felt somewhat gloomy as I wandered alone in the rectory garden. To lose Guy, and begin lessons to-morrow! It was too bad.

I was a medium-sized girl in those days, with a round face, a tremendous mop of fair hair, blue eyes and a decided *retrousse* nose. I remember that October gloaming so distinctly. The scarlet geraniums in the parterres glared. It was a last flickering before winter. The Gloire de Dijon roses bloomed everywhere and stocks and asters made a brave show, but a feeling of autumn and decay hovered in the air, and the leaves on the trees were changing hue rapidly.

I was attired in my usual white flannel frock, somewhat dilapidated (I was never tidy), and one of Guy's straw hats, which I had taken out of the hall. As I stood by the dial on the lawn, a white figure lounged in at the gate and went for me. Of course it was Guy. He was a wonderfully handsome boy, tall, slight and dark, with clear cut features and an eagle nose. I had always admired him immensely; I am an artistic soul, and worship beauty. That evening I felt painfully conscious of looking a fright, and I began to straighten my crumpled frock and push back my curley, towzled wig.

"Don't do that, Ju," said Guy as he approached, "I like you ever so much better when you're untidy."

"Then you must like me always."

"I do, six days out of seven; Sunday's an exception."

"And I always look so nice on Sunday."

"Nice! Your'e a perfect object, with your hair in a tail, and your best frock on. If you only knew what a contrast you are to Ismay, you'd leave your pew and come and sit with us."

"Indeed I wouldn't—I'd choose some one civil you know."

"Ah, you're jealous of Ismay, and I don't wonder; but I am not going to talk about her just now. Do you know I came home especially to see you?"

"I wondered what had made you leave the river so early, but I'm not surprised to hear that I was the attraction."

"You conceited monkey! I should enjoy boxing your ears, but I haven't time. I want to talk seriously."

I giggled right out, but he pulled my hand through his arm, and we marched off in silence. After a moment's pause, I opened my mouth to speak, but he broke in suddenly:

"Ju, you know I'm going away to-morrow."

"Well?"

"Are you sorry?"

"No, I am very glad. I hope you will come back improved. You require improvement."

"You tiresome creature!" He threw down my hand. "Why won't you be serious?"

"I am serious. You're asking me stupid questions and I'm answering them seriously."

"Oh, Juliet, why won't you understand? Don't you know I'm sorry to leave you?"

I nodded. "Of course you are."

"And you must know the reason why, Ju I'm fond of you."

"Yes, I know that too."

"You're really past all endurance. Must I explain everything, just as if you were a baby? I'm not fond of you in that way."

"Which way?" I interrupted innocently.

Guy took me by the shoulders and shook me.

"You know what I mean perfectly well. I'm going to marry you."

I made a courtesy.

"I must really tell mother that I am provided for." I exclaimed; "she was very glad when Connie married, in her second season but I've done a great deal better. Actually Guy, I'm engaged two years before I'm out."

Guy was leaning against a tree, looking very sulky.

"I'm quite in earnest," he growled, "but if you're only going to make fun of me, I'll go."

"You are going, that is to say you're going to-morrow, but not just this minute, Guy."

"Oh, Juliet! and do you really love me?"

"I don't want to say yes, and I don't want to say no."

"But you won't go marrying any other fellow while I'm away?"

"There is no fellow that I know of. I'll write and tell you if one turns up."

"And you're the sweetest girl in the world."

"Guy, I'm positively growing vain. I wish Fraulein thought the same."

"Will you be in earnest, Juliet? I know you'll nevea marry me when you're grown up. You make fun of everything, and you will turn out a good-for-nothing flirt.

There was a pause, and I tried to look forward into the future. I glanced at Guy. His dark eyes were melancholy, ludricrously so, perhaps, but I was touched. He looked so sincere, and I felt unworthy of the adoration expressed so plainly in his face. I was perky, odious, and I hated myself.

"Are you sure you mean what you say?" I asked hesitatingly.

"Yes," he said simply, and I knew he was speaking the truth.

"And if you meet prettier and nicer girls than I am, yor won't like them better than me."

"You are the prettiest and nicest girl in the world."

"I don't want you to say that; I want you to promise never to love any one better than me."

"I shall never love any one half so well."

And so the romance of my life began. When I was 17 my father gave his consent to my engagement to Guy, and we were to be married when I was 20. The course of my love ran very smoothly. Guy took honors at Cambridge in his third year; I was 18 then, and was taken to town for my presentation. I stayed with Connie and made not the slightest sensation. I was not pretty, and with one exception, I positively hated and feared young men. I was *farouche* and conscious of being quite the plainest in the family. Little Ismay grew more beautiful every day.

'How she is growing up!" It was Guy who spoke, and he was referring to little Ismay, who was crossing the stepping stones to come to us. I sat on the river bank, and Guy lounged at my feet. Something in his voice made me glance down at him,

"She is the flower of the flock. Every one says so. Far prettier than Connie."

"Then you don't include yourself in the beauty competition, Juliet?" and he laughed.

"I never thought of comparing myself with Connie, and she is nothing at the side of Ismay."

"But you are far away the best of the three, Ju."

"I feel annoyed at your remarks. I wish people would never allude to my looks; and above all, that they wouldn't try to console me for my lack of beauty by telling me that I am amiable (which isn't true) or that I have the beauties of the mind, or stuff of that sort."

Ismay came up and seated herself by Guy. Two more beautiful faces could not have been imagined. His, clear, dark and classical; hers equally perfect, with a complexion of pearls and roses, with golden hair, and dark, grey, lustrous eyes.

"I hope, I am not *de trop*," she said calmly, settling her muslin skirts, "but I thought Ju's voice sounded somewhat cross, and I am come to make peace."

"More likely to create discord," I said impatiently. Guy looked up quickly, and then murmured something about the golden apple.

"Do you remember Paris and the golden apple?" asked Ismay, looking straight into his eyes. "If I had been there, I think it would have been given to me." I was accustomed to hear such remarks as those every day, and I only laughed; but Guy had not seen much of Ismay during the last twelve months and he stared with astonishment at the audacious beauty. She returned his gaze for a few seconds, and then cast down her eyes. That was only acting. Whatever Ismay was, she was not shy.

I tried to talk to Guy as I did when we were alone. Then I used to chatter by the hour together—rigamarole he used to call it, a one-sided conversation on every imaginable topic which I knew interested and amused him, although he rarely spoke, but was quite content to listen in silence. But I felt somehow constrained with that graceful white figure before my eyes, and when I looked at Guy he was looking at Ismay, and had apparently forgotten me. I rose to my feet abruptly.

"Where is Juliet going?" asked Ismay of Guy. He raised his eyes languidly.

"Are you tired of the river?"

"Yes, and I turned to go. He rose also.

"Aren't you coming, Ismay?"

"No, and I'm vexed with you for leaving me. It's nearly a year since I've seen anything of you, and I wanted ty hear all your news, where you've been, and everything." She sat pouting on the bank, and he stood irresolutely beside her.

"There's really no reason why you should dog my footsteps," I said magnanimously, "pray tell Ismay everything worth telling. I am going home."

And home I went, and all the way I wondered what those two were talking about and mentally scolded myself for an unreasonable feeling of grief which had stolen into my heart on that summer's day.

The same evening after dinner I went and sat alone upon the stone balustrade over-looking the tennis ground. I was alone for what seemed to me a very long time. The rosy after-glow melted into blue, grey sky; the moon launched her silver boat, and here and there a star flickered in the heavens. The corncrake was busy in the hayfields, and the scent of the roses and honeysuckle in the verandah stole through the soft air.

I think I looked nice that night; not beautiful, I could never be that, but as pretty as most girls. I wore a white frock and a pearl necklace, and my hair was twisted into a heavy loop. Guy's voice roused me from my reverie.

"You look exactly like Ellen Terry as you sit there. Look up at me." He placed his hands on my shoulders and I looked into his eyes. He laughed and sat down beside me.

"You have a queer expression in your eyes to-night, Juliet. What is the matter?"

"I don't know. Something is going to happen."

He sighed impatiently.

"You seem very queer, too, Guy."

"Do you believe in love at first sight?"

"Yes, in many cases. Is that what is making you sigh so? Have you fallen in love with some one at first sight?"

"Oh, I don't know—that is to say, I haven't. Are you in love, Juliet?"

"What a question I exclaimed indignantly, although I was half laughing. "If you wish me to say I'm in love with you I shan't."

"I wish to heaven you were not!" he said vehemently.

The blood rushed into my cheeks, and I sprung up passionately. Before I had time to make my escape, Guy threw his arms around me, and kissed my lips over and over again. My head rested on his shoulder, and my eyes slowly filled with tears. No wonder I wept, though I knew not then that that was the last time that my love (mine, alas, no longer), would kiss me.

"Dearest Juliet," he whispered, "forgive me darling. You know I love you better than any other woman."

"Except one," said a soft dear voice close by. Guy dropped my hand, and I looked around with an uncomfortable sense of having been discovered in a ridiculous position.

It was Ismay. She looked lovelier than ever in the pale moonlight. Her face was that of an angel, and her white draperies enveloped her like a mist. She laughed gently at my look of dismay.

"I didn't mean what I said, Ju, and I haven't been eavesdropping. I just sauntered up, and overheard the end of Guy's speech. It seemed only natural to make the remark that I did. It came in so well.

Guy said nothing. We three returned to the house together, Ismay talking to us both; I replied in an incoherent way, but he said never a word.

That night a dreadful fear crept into my heart, and until the morning I lay awakes starting hopelessly, blankly, at a terrible phantom, which grew clearer and more distinct every moment. And I had not even the relief of tears.

Thank God that horrible state of uncertainty did not last very long. The agony of the next two days was almost too much for my endurance, but when the last crushing blow fell, it was not so painful as those frightful doubts. It stunned me, but I knew the worst; there was nothing, either evil or good, that could touch my heart after that.

Let me pass over the next forty eight hours. I said I was ill and remained in my own room. I refused to see Ismay; she made my head ache, I said. On the evening of the second day I went out. It was growing dark, and I crouched down beside the balustrade in the Italian part of the garden, which was laid out in terraces. Below my balustrade a bank sloped down some six feet or so to another terrace, and a garden seat was placed at the foot of this bank. I felt expectant. I was lying in wait. In my black dress and in the waning light no one could distinguish me in that shady corner, and there I waited. The night was very still. That hateful corncrake was still croaking in the meadows, and I abhored the perfumes of roses that filled the air, for in my mind it raised up the vision of bygone love and happiness. What mockery!

I had not long to wait. I heard voices in the distance, and soon two forms emerged from the shadow, and came slowly toward the seat below my eyes. My heart beat thick and fast. I feared they might continue their walk, but no, they stopped, and Ismay, for it was she and Guy, seated herself. He stood a moment glancing around, and then threw himself at her feet.

"You are humble," she said, "you may sit beside me if you wish, or perhaps you think that is your proper place?"

"Yes," he said, "you were made to be worshipped. I had read of such women, but never believed in them, and here I discover one in a little girl I have known all my life, and to whom I have hardly ever given a thought."

"Ah, Juliet occupied all your thoughts."

"Juliet!" he sighed, "yes, and she ought to occupy them to the end of time. There is not another girl in the world like my old love, and she is better than you my goddess."

"And yet you love me best of all?"

"Who could blame me for loving you? I adore you. You are so beautiful and gracious. You are an angel, a Venus."

"And you are profane. Call me an angel or Venus separately, but not both at once."

"But you remind me of both. You are neither saint nor sinner, but the most charming combination of both."

"If Juliet were here, she would say I was all sinner—no leaven of saintliness."

"Don't talk about Juliet. Let me think of you only; the rest of my life must be devoted to her."

Through the gloom I heard Ismay's sobs. I could not see, it was so dark, but I knew that he was kissing her and bidding her farewell forever, and each endearing, tender epithet cut my heart like a knife. Slowly and noiselessly I rose from my cramped position, stole silently along the terrace to the steps, descended softly, and stood beside them without either being aware of my presence.

"And now, good-bye forever, dearest," said Guy, and he would have risen and left her, but she clung to him and sobbed convulsively, "You must remember Juliet; I am bound to her."

"You are not!" Could that be my voice? It sounded strange and far away. "For the last two days I have suspected this, and that is why I have been an unseen witness to this scene. Guy Lorraine, you are free. I am thankful that I have found this change in your love in time to escape a fearful fate. Good-bye!"

I turned to go but he sprang toward me and caught my hand.

"Juliet you are angry!"

"No, I am relieved."

"Then you never loved me!" He spoke breathless, eagerly, a note of joy in his voice, and my heart stood still. How anxious he was to believe that all my love, my tenderness and devotion had been nothing—as his love, nothing.

"No, I never loved you," I replied, slowly, and as I uttered that lie I turned and went slowly away, and he breathed a long-drawn sigh of relief. I never spoke a word to Ismay, or she to me, but I know my sister knew my falsehood, and my secret is safe in her keeping.

They were married, and they are happy; at least she is. Some times I look up and see Guy's eyes fixed on me in a way which recalls the past, but that is only my foolish imagination, for surely he can only look back with amusement to the time when he preferred me to the Flower of the Flock.

Riddles of Natural History.

Chickens two minutes after they have left the egg, will follow with their eyes the movements of crawling insects, and pick at them, judging distance and direction with almost infallible accuracy. They will instinctively appreciate sound, readily running toward an invisible hen hidden in a box when they hear her "call." Some young birds also have an innate, instinctive horror of the sight of a hawk and of the sound of its voice. Swallows, titmice, tomtits and wrens, after having been confined from birth, are capable of flying successfully at once when liberated on their wings having attained the necessary growth to render flight possible. The Duke of Argyll relates some very interesting particulars about the instincts of birds, especially of the water ousel, the merganser and the wild duck. Even as to the class of beasts I find recorded: "Five young polecats were found comfortably bedded in dry withered grass, and in a side hole of proper dimensions for such a larder were forty frogs and two toads, all alive, but merely capable of sprawling a little. On examination the whole number, toads and all, proved to have been purposely and dexterously bitten through the brain. Evidently the parent polecat had thus provided the young with food which should be kept perfectly fresh, because alive, and yet was rendered quite unable to escape. This singular instinct is like others which are yet more fully developed among insects—a class of animals the instincts of which are so numerous, wonderful and notorious that it will probably be enough to refer to one or two examples. The female carpenter bee, in order to protect her eggs, excavates in some piece of wood a series of chambers, in special order, with a view to a peculiar mode of exit for young, but the young mother can have no conscious knowledge of the series of actions subsequently to ensue. The female of the wasp, spex, affords another well known, but very remarkable example of complex instinct closely related to that already mentioned in the case of the polecat. The female wasp has to provide fresh, living animal food for her progeny, which, when it quits its egg, quits it in the form of an almost helpless grub, utterly unable to catch, retain or kill a struggling prey.

Accordingly, the mother insect has not only to provide and place beside her eggs suitable living prey, but to so treat it that it may be a helpless, unresisting victim. That victim may be a mere caterpillar, or it may be a great, powerful grasshopper, or even that most fierce, active and rapacious of insect tyrants, a fell and venomous spider. Whichever it may be, the wasp adroitly stings it at the spot which induces, or in the several spots which induce, complete paralysis of motion—let us hope as to sensation also. This done, the wasp entombs the helpless being with its own egg, and leaves it for the support of the future grub.

Cremated at Midnight.

A late letter from Lancaster, Penn'a, says; weird indeed was the cremation which took place at the Lancaster Crematorium shortly before 1 o'clock on the 4th of May, and it was none the less weird because the hour at which it occurred was the result of accident. At 5:30 a party of gentlemen from Chicago, bringing the body of a friend, arrived. They looked amazed at finding no one to receive them. They had telegraphed the Crematorium Association of their coming, but the telegram had miscarried. Fortunately, however, the furnace fires had been lighted at noon for a cremation that was to take place today, and by piling on fuel the retort was in readiness for service at midnight. The body was that of Charles F. Hercher, a prominent wholesale druggist of Chicago, who was an avowed atheist, aged 51 years.

At midnight about twenty people gathered in the flickering light of coal-oil lamps about the body of the deceased, whose head, face and neck were exposed to view by direction of deceased in his will, which directed that his body should be cremated. As the doors of the retort were thrown open to receive the body a ghostly light illumined the place, which was silent as the tomb itself. Then, with not a word spoken, at a nod from Dr. Sheppers, the eldest brother-in-law of the deceased approached the body, passed his hand over the cold forehead and silently retired. The other friends from Chicago, including Dr. Sheppers, did precisely the same thing, but made no explanation of it. This was the only ceremony. The twenty persons present were mostly physicians, with a sprinkling of press representatives and others, including several ladies.

At 7 o'clock a. m. the ashes were removed from the retort to make way for the body of Samuel J. Sargent, which arrived at 6:05, and was placed in the retort at 8:30; making two cremations inside of eight hours, and three within three days, Mr. Sargent was a native of Oneida county, New York, but who died at Pittsburgh from heart disease, aged 42 years. These were the first Sunday cremations in the history of the Lancaster Crematorium.

Nicely-cured clover hay is recommended as "excellent for hogs in winter."

A Mud City.

The name of this notable place is not euphonious, but it is the heart of Africa, and is that far-off region Abeakutah may have a softness of tone not recognizable by us. Round about this distant city is a picturesque fringing of minor settlements, the population of the city proper and its suburbs coming up to two hundred thousand souls.

Abeakutah "stands on a granite foundation nearly six hundred feet above sea-level, a mud wall six hundred feet in height surrounds it, it is thatched with palm leaves," and must present a very pretty appearance. The twenty miles circumference of this wall incloses much farming land. The interior arrangements of Mud City are said to be more repulsive than otherwise. The streets are narrow and far from clean, and great irregularity prevails. The homes of the people are of dried mud, and, like the wall, they are thatched; ten or even sometimes twenty rooms are devoted to family comfort. These surround an inner court where sheep and goats are kept. But they are a busy people in Mud City. "Trades are carried on in primitive fashion, and there are 'unions' of smiths, carpenters, weavers, dyers and potters; over the last two on the list women rule. Lively markets are held and active traffic is carried on, mainly by women. Barter is in food, cooked and uncooked, in vegetables and in oils, in shea or tree-butter, raw cotton and grass, and many very creditable manufactures are successfully kept up among them—cutlery and excellent leather." Cowry shells is the accepted currency, though there may be changes, as it is recorded that in 1867 copper coins were under consideration. A great deal of business must center in Mud City, for caravans go from thence in different directions many hundreds of miles.

The government is simple. "There is a king, and his functions are entirely elective." A general has charge of an army, and there is a sort of legislature, admitting representation from outside towns. Mud City can also speak loftily in the matter of general intelligence, since they can boast of a newspaper within their limits, and three religious societies are free to enjoy themselves unmolested. One church steeple is alluded to as having a bell and a mud steeple. Slavery has been abolished among them, and commerce with England established, and everything points to prosperous conditions.

Baby Won't Go.

"Doctor," he began as he entered the office of a well-known medical man the other day, "we've been talking it over."

"Ah!"

"And have concluded that it would be best for the baby's health to go to the country this summer."

"I see."

"What do you think of it?"

"At a relative's, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Swamp anywhere near the house?"

"Well, I believe there's one about a quarter of a mile away."

"That's good. Is the well in the woodshed?"

"It is."

"Good again. That will keep the floors damp and muddy. Is the cellar concreted and drained?"

"I think not."

"That's elegant. A cellar with a natural earth bottom can always be depended on for sour smells, and one without a drain helps along fevers. Lots of shrubbery around?"

"Oh, yes; you can hardly see the house in summer."

"Exactly. That keeps roofe and walls damp, and you can depend on malaria. Pig-sty and barn handy to the back door?"

"Yes, only a few rods away?"

"Very nice—very. You can rely on the odors, and perhaps the well water is improved by the percolations. Ever notice the cistern?"

"Yes; it is a nice wooden one."

"Splendid! The water is always throwing off a sour smell, and something less than a million mosquitoes breed every summer's night. I agree with you to a dot, especially if there are any box-drains around to breed typhoid fever."

"You—you wouldn't advise it?" queried the father.

"Say!" said the doctor, as he leaned over the table, "let the nurse drop him out of the window—push him down the back stairs—get him run over by an ice wagon—give him your revolver to play with! There's a dozen ways of killing him off besides taking him to the country, and any of them will save you time and money!"

Monticello.

Monticello, the residence of Thomas Jefferson, is on a hill overlooking the University of Virginia. From his portico with the aid of a telescope, Mr. Jefferson, so runs the tradition, watched the laying of each brick in the college buildings. From Monticello, the view of the surrounding country is reputed to be surpassingly fine. The tourist, who, attracted by the historic associations and by the desire to enjoy the view, climbs the hill on which Monticello is situated, finds his entrance to the grounds barred by a closed gate, at which a colored man is posted as guardian, while over the gate is a board bearing the following legend:

"BewaRE of the Dogs. No. one allowed in Hear."

In point of fact, the estate has been purchased by, Mr. Jefferson Monticello Levi, an opulent citizen of New York, who spends a portion of each summer here, and who, having got a corner on the historic associations, declines to allow any one to enter the grounds.

Fortunately the author of the Declaration was buried on a spot not included in the sale to Mr. Levi, so that the traveler can visit the grave and see the monument erected by the United States.

A tin roof properly put on and kept properly painted will last about thirty years. A tin roof ought not to be painted for the first time until it has been on thirty days, so as to get the grease off the tin, and all the rosin should be carefully scraped off.

Snakes in the Perjdeh Valley.

Remittent fever has of late years played sad havoc among the Jamshidis of Kushk. All the neighboring valleys, including Penjdeh, are infected and are only habitable in spring and summer by the acclimatized. Another drawback to this valley is the number of snakes which infest it. In spring the country must swarm with them; at present they are to be found, when there is occasion to dig, some eighteen inches or two feet below the surface, hibernating in sleepy torpor.

Before winter closed in one of the Lancers—a strong healthy young fellow—very nearly fell a victim to one of these reptiles. When picking up a stone he was bit in the back of the hand, and he owed his life to his presence of mind and Dr. Charles' care and skill. Tearing off a strip of his turban he bound it tightly—so tightly that in the hospital they could not tighten it—round the arm above the wrist. He then made off for the hospital, and half an hour after being bitten he was under Dr. Charles' care. But already there was signs of paralysis in the left leg, and this gradually spread till both extremities were completely paralyzed. He suffered from great heat, followed by intense cold, tingling and numbness in the arms and legs, and much pain over the heart—his heart was "on fire," he complained.

Altogether his case, after an hour or so, seemed hopeless. He was plied with brandy and ammonia, and made to walk till his legs were deadened by paralysis, and then he was put between hot blankets, and hot bricks were applied to his feet. Hypodermic injections of ether were found very useful, and at last, after three hours of unremitting care, he slowly passed out of danger; and Dr. Charles has the satisfaction of being one of the few who have successfully treated a snake bite. However, the man did not completely recover at once. He suffered from blood poisoning, and it was three weeks before he was discharged from the hospital.

Early Dentistry.

"At the date of my earliest recollection dentistry as now practiced was unknown. Teeth were extracted by regular practicing physicians generally, and their only outfit was an instrument known as the 'turnkey' or 'hawks bill.' It was constructed like a common nail gimlet with a moveable hook at the end which could be turned so as to seize upon any tooth whatever its position; then by a twisting motion the offending molar was rooted out. In country places where physicians were sparsely located, men in various occupations would keep a 'turnkey' and perform the service. In one instance I know of a lady who acquired the reputation of an expert at the business and had quite an extensive practice. The first artificial tooth which I ever saw was inserted by an itinerant dentist. It was secured upon a metal pivot or dowell and the pivot was forced into the stump of a decayed tooth. They were made from ivory or cattle's teeth, and sometimes secured on wood instead of metal pivots. In 1835 there were in Hartford but three professional dentists. Not far from that time some one had secured two or more teeth to a metalic spring which clasped the adjoining teeth in such a manner as to hold them in position. That was thought to be a wonderful achievement and was proclaimed to the world. In that year there were slaughtered at one place near this city several hundred heads of cattle for barreling, and cartloads of heads were piled near the slaughter-house. I saw one of those dentists approach them with a saw and sack and select such specimens as suited him. He then sawed off the under-jaws containing the teeth, which he desired, and after filling his sack he put them into his buggy and departed. Somebody's mouth was doubtless ornamented with those teeth, and they took satisfaction in showing their 'ivory.' Since that period I shall not attempt to describe the inventions, progress and improvement in the science, for I am utterly incapable. Instead of three we now have twenty three of the profession in Hartford, Conn.

The Chinese.

It must be remembered that the Chinese are of all nations over the globe the most difficult and peculiar to deal with. What shall we expect from the obstinancy of a nation which in the nineteenth century can only be induced by force of arms to recognize by treaty, "that England is an independent nation and in no manner subject to the Chinese government?" How shall we deal with a people whose very treaties read backwards and from the bottom of the page? How shall we direct our actions in the presence of men who shake their own hands instead of grasping yours? What steps can be taken without offense in a land "where" to quote the comical complaint of Wingrove Cook, "the roses have no fragrance and the women no petticoats; where the laborer has no Sabbath and the magistrate no sense of honor; where the needle points to the south, and the sign of being puzzled is to scratch the antipodes of the head; where the place of honor is on the left hand, and the seat of intellect is in the stomach, where to take off your hat is an insulting gesture, and to wear white garments is to put yourself into mourning."

Without doubt the Chinese are a most extraordinary people, and all the judgments which civilized people are disposed to pass either upon them or their enemies must, for especial reasons, be witheld until a full and correct knowledge of the exact circumstances can be had.

Coal Consumed.

In ten years the amount of coal consumed in producing a ton of pig iron has been reduced about twenty per cent. Taking the iron manufacture of Great Britain as a whole in 1874 and 1883, this is the average rate of reduction. It was still greater in some works.

RAILWAY ETIQUETTE.

Timely and Important Rules of Conduct for the Benefit of Those Who Don't Know How to Behave Tuemselves in a Sleeper or Dining Car.

BY BILL NYE.

Many people have traveled all their lives and yet do not know how to behave themselves when on the road. For the benefit and guidance of such, these few, crisp, plain, horse sense rules of etiquette have been framed.

In traveling by rail, on foot, turn to the right on discovering an approaching train. If you wish the train to turn out, give two loud toots and get in between the rails so that you will not muss up the right of way. Many a nice, new right of way has been ruined by getting a pedestrian tourist spattered all over its first mortgage.

If you are prone to drop to sleep and breathe with a low, death rattle, like the exhaust of a bath tub, it would be a good plan to tie up your head in a feather bed and then insert the whole thing in the linen closet, or if you cannot secure that, you might stick it out of the window and get it knocked off against a tunnel. The stockholders of the road might get mad about it, but you could do it in such a way that they wouldn't know whose head it was.

In the dining car, while eating, do not comb your moustache with your fork. By all means do not comb your moustache with the fork of another. It is better to refrain altegether from combing the moustache with a fork while traveling, for the motion of the train might jab the fork into your eye and irritate it.

If you never rode in a varnished car before, and never expect to again, you will probably roam up and down the car, meandering over the feet of the porter while he is making up the berths. This is a good way to let people see just how little sense you had left after your brain began to soften.

Never walk through a car staring everybody out of countenance, like Jim Crow detective hunting for the James boys, but mind your own business, be quiet, polite and patient, and SEE THAT YOUR TICKET TAKES YOU OVER THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. Then you will feel as though you were among friends ALL THE TIME, and you will leave the train with a pang of genuine regret.

Manure is the keystone of all good farming. Add to the compost heap.

A Baggage Master Says.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11, 1883.

"Was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and bladder. I was obliged to leave my post at the station. Doctors and medicines gave only temporary relief. I tried HUNT'T [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and it helped me, doing more good than all others combined."—P. H Palmer, Baggage Master, N. Y. C & H. R. R. R.

Because!

Is a woman's reason and if that is the only reason why you have not tried HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, as you have not been benefited by other medicines, you have not done right.

Mrs. Julia H. Brundage, Bridgeport, Conn., said: "My mother has for over thirty years been afflicted with kidney, liver and heart diseases. She walked out this summer for the first time in years. We feel that we owe much to God's mercy and HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY."

In selecting breeding animals look to form and perfection before large size.

The Half was Never Told

of the wonderful powers and virtues of the best of all medicine, Kidney-Wort. It has been tried and proved. Its cures are numberless and the record of (supposed) incurable cases that have yielded to its influence, is astounding. If you have trouble with your Kidneys, Liver or Bowels, if you suffer from Constipation and Piles, if you are a victim of Rheumatism or Malaria, take Kidney-Wort. You will find it the remedy you need.

See that your live stock are well protected during rain-storms and blizzards.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

☞A PINT OF THE FINEST INK for families or schools can be made from a 10c. package of Diamond Dyes. Try them. All druggist keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Ensilage is good for old cows, being succulent and easily digested as grass.

The Secret of Beauty.

A woman's beauty lies within
A tinted cheek or dimpled chin,
A laughing eye or luxuriant hair,
When Carboline has placed it there.

Do your work well, so that it will not have to be done over again.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. $1, Druggists.

The question of the existence of earth tides or oscillations of the earth's crust corresponding to those produced in the sea by the attraction of the moon, is being investigated by a British commission. A pendulum is so suspended that its slightest motion turns a mirror and causes the point of light reflected by it upon a distant screen to move very perceptibly. The pendulum is proved to be in continual change of position, for the motion of the reflected light is incessant, and so irregular that it is hardly possible to determine its mean position on the screen within five or six inches.

M. Jacquelain insists strongly on having purer carbon for electric lighting purposes than can be obtained through the calcining of wood. Siberian graphitoid when purified doubles the luminous capacity it has in its natural state, and exceeds the brightness of pure artificial carbon by one-sixth. To separate impurities he recommends three methods: First, the action of a jet of dry chlorine gas directed on the carbon raised to a light red heat; second, the action of potash and caustic soda in fusion; and third, the action, of hydrofluoric acid on the finished carbons.

All know that air has weight, but one is apt to have rather vague ideas as to the weight of comparatively limited quantities of it. A cubic foot of comparatively limited quantities of it. A cubic foot of air weighs 538.1 grains, or something over ounce; 13,06 cubic feet weighs one pound. About 65 feet of cubic air furnish one pound of oxygen. An apartment 8 feet high, 12 gen wide and 13 feet long contains bout 100 pounds of air; and a room 40 feet square and 18 feet high contains about a ton.

Disc Scissors.—A novel pair of scissors has been devised by Herr Sievert, of Dresden. The blades are represented by two circular steel knives, which slightly overlay at the edges and are pressed together by two spiral springs. The knives are fastened to a pair of wooden rollers, with India rubber rims which grip and guide the cloth or paper as it passes between the knives, so that the latter may cut straight. These cutters are carried by two handles or levers, which are held in the hand, and the cutting is effected by pushing the scissors forward so as to cause the rollers to revolve.

A Belgian engineer is said to have invented a process by which he can weld steel at a red heat. He keeps an essential portion of his method a secret. It seems, however, that he carefully polishes the surface to be united, smears them over with some sort of liquid, raises the temperature of the metal to redness, and then joins the pieces. After severe tests bars welded in this way were in no instance broken at the point of juncture.

Rupture, Breach or Hernia.

New guaranteed cure for Worst cases without use of knife. There is no longer any need of wearing awkward, cumbersome trusses. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The more the feed can be varied in feeding sheep, the better will be the results.

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

Look well to the surface drains in the grain fields see that they are kept open.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Slanting with a drill, instead of sowing broadcast, saves one-third in seed.

AN ITEM OF INTEREST.—"Beeson's Aromatic Alum Sulphur Soap prevents, cures and heals skin diseases, softens and beautifies face and hands. 25c., by Druggists, or by mail. Address Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

Resolve to raise more and better small fruits and vegetables, than ever before.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

All live stock should be kpet in a healthy and thriving condition at this season.

A lady writes: "Your *Hop Porous Plaster* does the work evrey time; I do not have that awful pain in the side now." Your experience will be the same. Sold everywhere 25c.

Soil for asparagus should be rich or made rich in potash.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—*Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Gratz, Ky.*

The friends of the silo are said to be increasing in number.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

Farmers must, like those of other callings, be diligent to succeed.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Oak branches will outlast body timber for fence-posts, two to one.

St. Bernard Vegetable Pills.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 83 Mercer St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

In order to enrich the blood, and thus impart fresh vigor to the enfeebled system, stimulate flagging digestion with the national invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by infusing energy into the operations of the stomach, promotes, nay, insures thorough digestion and assimilation, and consequent nutrition. A gain to appetite, vigor and flesh, is invariably found to follow a course of this deservedly popular tonic, which is, moreover, a reliable preventive of malarial fevers. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

A new moment shutter for instantaneous photography has been introduced by Dr. Kaiser. When a small capsule is pressed by the hand, two pendant valves before the aperture are raised and meet one over the other. The time during which the light can penetrate through the aperture into the apparatus is one-twentieth of a second. By a simple replacement in the apparatus the mechanism can be so altered that the light coming from above—that of the sky and the clouds—acts in a much shorter time than that from other objects, so that with a one-twentieth second of illumation the explosure for the sky is not excessive.

The Scientific American says: "The history of the oil trade in this country does not furnish a parallel to the effect of recent developments. The result of the penetration of a certain rock 1600 feet below the surface in the wilderness of Warren county, Pa., has been to form anew the map of the oil regions, to depreciate the value of the oil above ground (30,000,000 barrels) 30 cents per barrel, or a total shrinkage of $9,000,000, and to enrich a few and impoverish many. When the oil rock was pierced on May 18, the yield was 1400 barrels per day. To-day it gives 800 barrels. Three other wells near it produce from 2000 to 3000 barrels daily, and they have all been bored since May. A town has sprung up near the wells, and it has been called Garfield City.

A description of the method of observing meteors at the summit of the Puy de Dome has been read by M. Alluard before the Academy of Sciences, Paris. A circular terrace with balustrade has been formed around the tower. The balustrade is divided into 360°, the north being marked zero, and the localities all around are referred to this gradation. Two terrestrial telescopes are supported on chariots running on rails round the terrace. Geographical maps are constructed having concentric circumferences round the Puy de Dome. The origin and course of any meteor, thunderstorm, mist, &c., are easily and accurately observed.

This year the Council of the Society of Arts, London, awarded the Albert Medal to Louis Pasteur, Member of the Institute of France, for "his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the prevention of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals, whereby the arts of wine making, silk production and agriculture have been greatly benefited." This medal, a memorial of Prince Albert, instituted in 1862, is given annually for "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures or commerce."

If you have an opportunity to do a generous action, do it. It is a very pleasant reflection to go to sleep with.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Diuretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has entered for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people in New England who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Price $1.00, six for $5.00. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

WORMS
In the human body ERADICATED by using
CLARK'S INFALLIBLE WORM SYRUP!
An old-time remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle.
☞FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.☜

BAUGH'S
TRADE MARK

$25
PHOSPHATE
Contains the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. We are selling Baugh's strictly Pure Raw Bone Meal, also Baugh's Ready Dissolved Pure Animal Bones, at very Low Prices. It would surprise farmers to know how very low they can procure these brands direct from us. Send your name and address, and we will mail you our Pamphlets free. BAUGH & SONS, 20 So. Del. Ave. Philada., Pa.

A $35 Harness for $18
Is MONEY any object to you? Buy at wholesale prices. Our No. 6 at $20, worth $60. No. 1 at $15, worth $45. No. 2 at $13, worth $30. 5,000 Sets sold last year. Goods sent on approval to any place in the U. S. AGENTS WANTED. NATIONAL HARNESS CO., 14, 16, 18, 20 & 22 Wells St., Buffalo, N. Y.

We will send you our Instruction Book of Fancy Work FOR NOTHING
It teaches the stitches, Ribbon and Arrasene Embroidery, Lustre and Kensington Painting. How to do stamping, etc. Send stamp to pay postage. T. E. PARKER, Lynn, Mass.

PATENTS OBTAINED for Inventors. Circulars free. H. B. Snow & Co. Patent Att'ys. Washington, D.C.

A HANDSOME LADY
or homely lady can make money selling "Treasury of Thought" (Mother, Home, Heaven). The best home book ever published. Should be in every home and read at every fireside. Beautifully illustrated. Contains the brightest thoughts of the best minds. Rarely sold. Good pay to earnest workers. Address quickly. BRYAN, TAYLOR & CO., 826 Broadway, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY TAUGHT AND SITUATIONS FURNISHED. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

CLOCKS Big money for Agents. Send for Catalogue and terms. Erie Clock Co., Erie, Pa. CLOCKS

PATCH WORK. Elegant packages of Silks and Satins sent for 25c. Embroidery Silks, 10c. doz. A. G. BASSETT, Rochester, N. Y.

Writing THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is the best aid to good writing. One copy 10c. 205 B'dway, N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 50 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

NOW READY Instruction Book on art of making Paper Flowers and Tissue-Paper Fancy Work for home decorations. Tissues and Flower Materials sold. Book and price list mailed, 10 cts. LEWIS & CO., 2 East 14th Street, New York.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, the successful specialist. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cures. Main Office, 811 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 3713 North Fifth St., 6 to 9 P. M., and Sundays

---

AGRICULTURE.

CORN AND WHEAT LANDS.—Land suitable for growing corn increases in value yearly, and is much more desirable to own than wheat lands. Wheat can be raised on nearly all kinds of soil and in nearly every part of the earth, but the United States has a practical monopoly of corn, as it has of cotton, hence in the markets of the world it does not meet the same competition as wheat. Last year we raised 1,800,000,000 bushels of corn. If every bushel was sold it would net our farming class taking the year through, probably 40 cents a bushel; that is, over $700,000,000; but this does not tell the whole story, for corn is fed to hogs and cattle and used in manufactures, and as pork, meal, whisky, glucose, brings over two thousand million dollars in the markets of the country. It is, in fact, by far the most important of our agricultural products, grass and hay perhaps excepted. We harvested 512,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, but it brought so low a price, due to the competition of other countries, that our farmers suffered heavy losses, and less wheat but far more corn will be grown next year. Those who think of buying land for farming purposes would do well to see if it is suitable for growing corn, for if it is there is a far better chance for an advance in value than if it is fitted only for the small grains.

KEEP SHEEP.—At least a few sheep should be kept on every farm. No kind of stock is more profitable. In starting a flock, a few superior animals should be chosen, instead of double the number of inferior ones. The increased value of a flock range from good sheep, will greatly exceed the increased cost of a few good ones to start with, over what inferior ones would have cost. Start with good sheep and keep them good or make them better by generous keeping. If one intends to half starve his sheep he might as well begin with half-starved ones, as they would be more likely to "hold their own" than those used to better keeping. Sheep-keeping, however, is not profitable when the starving process is adopted, and we would not recommend it to farmers who practice any such methods. When good sheep are purchased to start with and are well kept, sheep-keeping is profitable, beneficial to the farm, and is to be commended.

THE EYES OF POTATOES.—A potato has three crops in itself—an early, a middle and a late one. The cluster of eyes at one end will ripen one to two weeks earlier than the central eyes. The two or three eyes immediately surrounding the root end should in all cases be discarded in growing for home use or for market. They produce mostly small potatoes, and if large they are watery and soft. My usual method is to set one man to cut off the root end, and another to cut off the "eye end," thus forming three heaps. The root end heap goes to the hogs. My great trouble is to get them cut close. All the waste flesh goes into heaps for cattle or hog feed.

ACCORDING to Mr. W. R. Smith, in an address before the late meeting of the Holstein Breeders' Association in Chicago, Zwarte made thirty-eight pounds, eight ounces of butter in fourteen days and 500 pounds of butter in 250 consecutive days. Princess 2d (Jersey) is reported to have made forty-four pounds one and a half ounces of butter in seven days from 299½ pounds of milk, and Mary Anne of St. Lambert produced thirty-five pounds of butter in seven days. Without doubt, however, what a cow will do on grass alone is the best test of practical economic value.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY.—Farmers do not dread getting out of meadow ground as they used to do. If for any reason meadow becomes weedy or unproductive it can be plowed up and winter feed grown by sowing corn, millet or Hungarian grass. A mixture of the two last named produces more and is less liable to fall down than either alone. An acre of millet will give twice as much feed as an acre of average meadow. It is very fattening for horses, as its numerous seeds make the feed almost as rich as grain with common hay. It is on this account better to feed small quantities of it with other hay or straw.

AS BETWEEN hens and ducks as egg-producers experiments lately in France show as follows: Three ducks and three hens were selected. Between the first day of January and the end of August the three hens laid 257 and the ducks 402 eggs. Moreover, in the autumn months of the previous year the ducks had yielded 215 eggs, while the hens had completely ceased laying. Altogether, therefore, the ducks had produced 617 eggs within the twelve months as against 257 obtained from the hens.

THE cattle industry of the Northwest is still in its infancy, not being ten years old. A vast extent of country is yet untenanted save by the wild animals, and the 27,000,000 acres of Indian reservations in Montana must also be deducted from the available grazing ground, so that the country has only begun to be settled. Montana has a little over 1,000,000 head of beef cattle at present, and is capable of supporting 10,000,000 head.

THERE is little choice between Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock fowls. The two breeds resemble each other in several ways. Both mature early. They are of much the same size and shape, and lay about the same sized eggs. Both are hardy, and quiet and thrive in confinement. As a general purpose fowls of either breed may be selected.

THE chief difficulty in teaching calves to drink from the pail arises from too great haste. Let the calf become hungry, warm the food to the temperature of new milk, give it the finger to suck, but only for a moment, and the calf is easily taught to drink.

IN plowing use a sub-soiler to loosen the hard pan, or else gradually bring up the heavy clay by sinking the plow a little deeper each year. Another profitable way is to give two plowings, first bringing the clay to the surface and then throwing it back again.

WARNER'S
TIPPECANOE
THE BEST

THE CAMPAIGN TOKEN OF 1840
ASK THE OLD FOLKS WHAT IT MEANS.
[COPYRIGHTED.]
TONIC

[COPYRIGHTED.]
BITTERS.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR
GENERAL DEBILITY,
WITHOUT AN EQUAL,
$1.00 A BOTTLE.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y

MRS. R. C. BATTELLE, Waterloo, N. Y., suffered for many years from severe stomach disorder, depression of spirits, prostration and sleeplessness, but was restored to health by Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best.

FOR
MAL-ASSIMILATION OF FOOD.
$1.00 A BOTTLE.
H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

REV. J. PIKE POWERS, Owenton, Ky., cured his son of dyspepsia and mal-assimilation of food headache and dizziness, with Warner's TIPPECANOE, The Best.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*

HERE'S A SHOW

TO GET
A $250 Registered Jersey Bull,
A $240 Carpenter Cabinet Organ,
A $225 Johnston Harvester,
A $125 Farmers' Fav. Grain Drill,
A $100 Windmill, and Thousands of other Valuable Presents.
ONE DOLLAR. FOR
By sending $1.00 for a year's subscription to the AMERICAN RURAL HOME. Every subscriber gets a Present. Sample Copy Free, with List of Presents. Address,
RURAL HOME CO., Limited,
Rochester, N. Y.

CLIMAX Wheelbarrow GRADE
R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits
EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE.
DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ASTHMA Samples of Dr. R. W. Read's Celebrated Asthma Relief sent free to all who apply. It is also an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds and Catarrh. 50c. and $1.00 packages sent by mail.
AND
CATARRH A. ETHRIDGE, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Rome, N. Y.

THE BIGGEST HUMBUG OUT
will always show fraud on its very face. If you doubt our business or our goods, we will send sample free. We have an article that every man, woman and child needs and appreciates. Every housekeeper and everybody else will buy it. It pays agents immense profits and gives immense satisfaction. We want 1 Agent in each county, male or female. Mention name of this paper and you will get a sample and circulars FREE. No humbug in it, no stamps required for mailing, etc., Address
THE SWEDISH CO.,
621 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEST TRUSS EVER USED.

Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures Rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to the
New York Elastic Truss Company,
744 B'dway, New York

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.
VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Book free. Gwinn Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

FEMALE
DR. J. BRADFIELD—I have, as you know, been selling your Female Regulator for years, and have had a steadily increasing demand for it; it gives the very best satisfaction. I frequently sell it to physicians who use it in their practice with the most satisfactory results. R. THOMAS, M. D., Druggist.
Valdosta, Ga., June 20, 1883.
Send for Treatise on Woman. Mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. J. BRADFIELD—I have taken several bottles of your Female Regulator for falling of the womb and other diseases combined, of 16 years standing, and I really believe I am cured entirely, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks. I know your medicine saved my life, so you see I cannot speak too highly in its favor. Respectfully,
Mrs. W. M. STRAWN, Ridge, Ga.
For sale by all Druggists.
Regulator!

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
A CURE FOR ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, FLATULENCY, AND ALL INTERNAL PAINS.
CHOLERA!
The READY RELIEF is almost a specific in this terrible epidemic; if used in time, will save nearly every case.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF
MALARIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, FEVER AND AGUE.
There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RADWAY'S READY RELIFF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SWELLING OF THE JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE BACK, CHEST OR LIMBS.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford instant ease and comfort.
It was the first and is THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.
PRICE, 50 CENTS per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking, Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions of the Face, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc.
Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken-down and wasted body—QUICK, PLEASANT, SAFE and PERMANENT in its treatment and cure.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. One Dollar a bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS
The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.
DR. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE."
Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. ☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

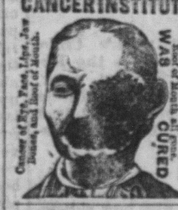
LE PAGE'S
LIQUID GLUE.

UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING WOOD, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER, LEATHER, &c. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1883. Used by Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., Pullman Palace Car Co., &c. Mfd only by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO., GLOUCESTER, MASS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Sample Tin Cans sent by Mail, 25c

RIDGE'S FOOD

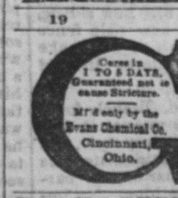
Alike on the verandas of the mansion of wealth and in the little cottage upon the hill will the refreshing influence of Ridge's Food Blanc Mange be apparent. It is nourishing, satisfying, and is prepared in a few minutes. Full directions accompany each can for custards, puddings, etc. Put up in four sizes.—35c., 60c., $1.25, and $1.75. No. 4 size especially adapted to families.

CANCER INSTITUTE



Prof. Kline, by his lectures, investigations, scientific treatments and immense practice, stands pre-eminently unrivaled, and is acknowledged authority on Cancer and its kindred. The most extraordinary cures by his great *Chemical Cancer Antidotes* are recorded. *No knife, caustics, loss of blood or painful treatments* required in removing the largest or Cancers or Tumors. For particulars, send for free treatise, or call on DR. KLINE, 1341 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

19 420



G has taken the lead in the cure of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the globe. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cts.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED for PLATFORM ECHOES or LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart. Now selling by thousands. *John B. Gough*
A brand new book just completed by *Gough*. Entitled "Platform Echoes or Living Truths for Head and Heart." Now selling by thousands. *John B. Gough*
Mistakes say—*Godspeed it.* Every one laughs and cries over it. Tens of thousands are waiting for it, and Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. 640 pages. 221 splendid Engravings. Introduction by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. 1000 more Agents wanted on Very Special Terms. Send for Circulars, etc., to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.
Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

WANTED
RELIABLE SALESMEN
TO introduce and sell the trade the well-known and celebrated Cigars of the NEW YORK & HAVANA CIGAR COMPANY. Liberal arrangements. SALARY or Commission paid to the right man. For further particulars and terms address, at once,
The New York & Havana Cigar Co.,
37 Broadway, New York.

$75 A MONTH
and expenses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly. Expenses in advance. Full particulars FREE. We mean what we say. Standard Silver Ware Co., Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., MAY 27, 1885.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

No. 1. A Worsted Jersey (that means made of long strand wool) not shoddy, at 98 cts.

No. 2. Merrimac and Allen Prints for 5 cents a yard, usual price, 7 and 8 cents.

No. 3. A plain white India Lawn at 8 cents usual price 12c.

No. 4. All over Lace net at 37½.

No. 5. The greatest of all—Men's White Shirts, with Linen bosom, reinforced front, gussected and finished throughout, at 25 cents.
Ask your merchant for one, and he will tell you they can not be bought. We have them in all sizes, from 13 to 16½.

No. 6. In embroidered dress-goods, we carry India linen, bastiste, chambreys, in handsome paterns.

No. 7. Our parasols are models of beauty and at very low prices.

D. GARMAN & SON.

BUSH'S ARCADE. *Bellefonte,* 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sun bonnets—Garmans. 20
Ladies belts—Garmans. 20
India lawn at 8c—Garmans. 20
Merimac prints at 5c—Garmans.
Summer merino underwear—Garmans.
White mull for trimming hats—Garmans. 20
Double dyed indigo blue prints at 6½ cents—Garmans. 20
Ladies' best quality hose, solid colors, only 25 cents—Bee Hive.

——Rev. W. E. Fischer will preach at Centre Hall, Sunday next at 10 a. m.

Ladies' pin stripe hose, full, regular made, only 20 cents a pair—Bee Hive.

——Bellefonte's burnt district is fast being rebuilt with better buildings for busness houses.

We are sole agents for Centre county for Dr. D. Clain's corset, the best 50 cent corset in the world—Bee Hive.

——Representative Woodward has our thanks for maps of Congressional and Senatorial aportionment bills.

——The new plaster mill at Farmers' Mills is now completed, and I am prepared to supply fresh ground Nova Scotia plaster. [20m4t] J. B. FISHER.

——Bond Valentine, accompanied by Mr. Cummings, both of Bellefonte, spent an hour with us the other day. Both very agreeable gentlemen.

——Get your dusters at the Philad. Branch and save 25 per cent on the price you would pay elsewhere. Summer suits for men and boys, cheap.

——The Odd Fellows of this place have signified their willingness to take part in the parade on Saturday, 30. They will parade in full regalia.

——Suits made to order, latest styles, at the Philad. Branch tailoring department, where one of the best and most experienced tailors is employed.

——Cuffs, collars, neckties, hats and everything in the line of gent's wear at the Philad. Branch, headquarters for cheap clothing, and where you can save money in every purchase you make.

——Cornelius Stover, of Rebersburg, is superintending the brick business in Zerby's yard at this place. Mr. Stover is one of the best brick makers in the county and a good school teacher besides.

——The Philad. Branch keeps up its low prices in ready-made clothing, and has the best assortment of men's and boys' clothing in this county. Give Lewins a call if you want a good and cheap suit and you will save money by it.

——"Our Little Ones," for June, is on our table—well, no, it ain't either, the little ones are too anxious for it, it won't stay there. It is the best juvenile monthly out. Published in Boston, at $1.50 per year.

——We see from last week's *Centre Democrat* that the editor gave the REPORTER a pop visit one day last week, and we didn't find it out. But Bibles are so common around our shanty that an addition of *one* from Bellefonte escaped our attention.

——Mr. M. Derstine, with a view to improvement at the lower end of town, has clad his dwelling in nice new siding, fronted by a handsome new pale fence and a new board walk, which will make him one of the neatest homes in that end of town.

— Go to the Philad. Branch for a spring overcoat, and you will get it at a bargain. Spring suits of every style, and cheaper than elsewhere in this state. The Philad. Branch is headquarters for bargains in ready-made clothing. No impositions practiced.

——The exterior of the new roller mill has received its last coat of paint apd now presents a stately appearance. Mr. D. F. Luse had the painting job. The boiler and engine have also been placed in position—the mason work was done by D. J. Decker assisted by M. D. Leitzel, both good workmen.

——The Osborne light steel frame Binder, and Osborne Mower, can be seen at Peter Hoffer's shed, near the mill, at the railroad station. Mr. Hoffer will keep samples of these celebrated machines at the above place during this season, and farmers are invited to examine the same. 22ap6t

——From various parts of the Juniata valley comes the intelligence that the wheat has suffered serious injury by the long and extremely cold weather of last winter. From different townships the same news comes, and in some places the fields which had been frozen out have been plowed up to be planted in some other cereal.

——On Friday noon the train ran thro' to Lemont for the first time. No doubt the citizens of that handsome little village were all out in their Sunday-go-to-meetins to welcome the kiars. Well, they have a right to be glad, our road had some good friends there and it makes us equally as glad to know that they get the long wished for.

Embroidered dress paterns—Garmans.
Lace curtains and poles—Garmans. 20
Men's and boys' straw hats—Garmans.
Our 49 cent three-button kid gloves take the cake—Bee Hive.

Largest stock of woolens and the best of work done in the merchant tailoring department of the Bee Hive.

Best assortment of glass in the valley—sizes 8x10 to 24x36, at J. O. Deininger's, Centre Hall. 20may2m

——Summer suits are needed now and the Philad. Branch is the place to get them. An enormous stock, for men and boys, at the Philad. Branch, at lowest prices.

——Spring and summer suits, for men and boys, at the Philad. Branch, where all the latest styles can be seen and bought at lower prices than elsewhere. One price for all and goods warranted

——Mr. Wentworth, foreman of the roller mill job, thinks he will be able to have the engine ready by middle of next week to operate the hoisting machine for taking in grain to the storage bins; farmers wishing to see their grain go thro' the histing process can then bring it on, and it will not be long until they can watch the interesting process of seeing it ground into roller flour by the latest improved and best machinery out—the Stevens rolls.

——Messrs. Hicks & Buck, of Bellefonte, have added a large building to their foundry and machine shops and have in stock a large line of all kinds of agricultural implements. They have also added Plumbing to their business, with first class workmen in charge, and are prepared to estimate and do all work in the line of plumbing completely and in a first class manner. They invite inquiries regarding prices on pipe, hydrants and water work generally. 27m'y tf

——Lewins & Co., leading house for ready-made clothing, have an immense stock of new goods. Go and see piles of coats, pants, vests and shirts, and other wear for men and boys and you will be astonished. But still more astonishing are the low prices and great bargains offered. There is nothing to match them in the entire state and least of all in this county. No one purchasing a garment there fails to save several dollars in cash, or has yet regretted making a purchase at the Philad. Branch.

——The losses by the Millheim fire are thus reported by a correspondent: S. D. Musser claims about $125. Wm. L. Musser claims $50. Slight loss on Kreamer's hotel. Alexander property (store house) has $1500 insurance. G. S. Gutelius $60 in Grange company. Alexander's house $1950 in Manheim company. Kaufman's insurance is as follows: $2000 in Centre Hall, $2000 in North American, $1000 in Etna, $1800 in Lebanon—total $6800. They claim to have had $10,000 in goods. D. H. Zeigler had no insurance on house—probable loss $600.

——A decidedly interesting and romantic event is just developing in the history of our learned fellow-citizen Judge John H. Orvis. Thirty-two years ago, while he was living in Lock Haven, a younger brother went away from home. The name of this brother was Jesse Kilburn Orvis. When last heard of Jesse was on a steamboat sailing down the Mississippi. The boat was blown up and it was supposed that Jesse was one of the victims of the explosion. Through all these years the Judge has considered his brother dead. Recently, however, the Judge received a letter from Nebraska informing him that the long lost brother is still alive and is quite a prosperous citizen of that State. He has filled various local offices and also positions under the U. S. Government. He has led an eventful life. The Judge has written to him and there will be many interesting and exciting incidents in the lives of each to be told which will render their correspondence pleasant and entertaining and will soon, we suppose, bring about a meeting after so many years of separation.—*News.*

SHOT HIMSELF.

We could only make mention in part of last week's issue of the attempt of Sol. Ettlinger to shoot himself at Potter's Mills, on last Wednesday morning, 20th, therefore give fuller particulars now, as have since reached us:

Mr. Ettlinger suddenly disappeared from his home in Woodward, some five weeks ago. As he was then short on the school funds he had collected and had other liabilities, the cause of his disappearance was easily conjectured, and his return, though wished by interested parties, was not looked for, and his whereabouts remained a secret, finally turning up at Potter's Mills, Tuesday evening of last week, stopping at Rhul's hotel. Persons who engaged with Ettlinger in conversation inform us that they noticed nothing unusual about him. He went to bed, and in the morning the report of a pistol was heard, comming from the direction of Mr. Ettlinger's room, and persons at once hastened to his appartment, where he was found upon the floor with a bullet hole in the side of his head and his face badly scorched by powder. From the condition in which he was found, it was evident that he fired the shot while he was in the act of putting on his pantaloons after getting out of bed. He seemed unconscious, and soon seemed to gain his consciousness but would not speak simply replying to questions asked by a shake or nod of the head. Next day he was removed to Spring Mills, where Dr. Van Valzah extracted the ball, which had lodged between the skin and skull, the charge unfortunately being too light for the purpose intended. He was able to be about again in the evening, and we trust will have time to reflect over the past.

THE TALE OF MASSACRE CONFIRMED.

Tucson, Arizona, May 24.—A dispatch from Silver City, New Mexico, confirms the killing of Mr. Luce and his companion Calvin Orwig, and eight others, by the Indians. A courier from Upper Gila states that the Indians left Eagle Creek and struck Blue river at Brinton's. Old man Brinton cannot be found and it is believed that he has been killed. Five miles further on, at the Gorman ranch, the owner was found murdered and his body mutilated. The Indians had also been at Montgomery's and Welch's where they destroyed everything. Being dark the courier did not look for bodies, but hastened on to Alma. On the road were a number of dead horses, and he believed bodies of men also. The Indians crossed the San Francisco river at a point five miles north of Alma on Friday and as the settlers had not been notified of the outbreak, many of them have doubtless been killed.

TROUTINGS.

Other engagements have interfered with our giving the specled beauties much attention thus far this season. May give them a chance for a "bite" later.

Gov. Curtin never caught a trout in his life and yet he got to be governor and congressman.

Some of the trout streams seem to be depopulated—doubtless the closing up of these brooks entirely with ice during the past winter killed the trout, caused by a want of air.

Mr. Bibby tells us he hooked 400 to 500 trout thus far this summer—this puts him ahead of us:

The fellows who say that a trout won't go a second time for the hook that misses him, lies, for we have known the fish to get jerked five times in succession and drop, then dart away in disgust.

We have seen the keen, sharp eye of the trout watch the course of the baited hook as it made its circle through the air, and promptly meet it where it struck the water. This is a fact.

Just as small trout are caught this season as any previous one.

Anybody can eat trout if he has 'em, but 'taint anybody can catch 'em even if he sees them in the water. Fact too.

VICTOR HUGO.

Wreaths From English Poets and Dramatists.

London, May 25.—Lord Tennyson and many other poets and dramatists are sending wreaths of laurel and immortelles to be laid on the coffin of Victor Hugo.

Primier Brisson while viewing the remains of Victor Hugo wept bittterly.

Victor Hugo's funeral will take place next Sunday. The poet's body will lie in state under the Arc de Triomphe until Saturday. The Communists of Paris have resolved to attend the funeral and to march with red flags in the procession. If they do it is believed there will be a riot.

WRONGFULLY HANGED.

A MAN CONFESSES TO A CRIME FOR WHICH JOHN HANLON DIED,

In Philadelphia, Sixteen Years Ago—The Terrible Circumstances of the Murder of Little Mary Mohrman Recalled.

Boston, May 18.—The *Herald* this morning prints a remarkable story, in which it claims to have the confession of the criminal to a companion in crime to substantiate. The murderer's confession as published is in substance as follows:

"I lived in Philadelphia and there lived near me a woman who used to wash clothes. She had no husband, but had a little girl. She went away one time and left the little girl in the street. I met this little girl and got her into my house, down in the cellar, and I hurt her, and she died in my arms. I covered her up in the cellar and in the night-time I took a bag and put her in the bag and threw it into the water. On the evening of the day I killed the little girl her mother came to me and asked me if I had seen her girl, and I said, 'No, I have not seen her,' and she went off. In a few days a man found the body of the girl.

"Near me lived a barber, and the barber was arrested and put in prison for being drunk. There was in the same prison a shoemaker, who was put there for three years, and I knew him. I went to the prison and I saw the shoemaker, and I said to him: 'I will make a complaint to the officers and they will put the barber with you to learn the trade, and when the ask you shortly afterward, then you say the barber told you that he killed a little girl. If you will say that you will get free of the three years' imprisonment.' I went to the detectives and said I thought the barber was the man, and then the shoemaker and barber were put together, and in a few days an officer came to the shoemaker and asked if he knew anything about the barber, and he told him that the barber had said that he had killed the little girl. The shoemaker was believed, and the barber was hung. They never got the right man, and they never will."

IT IS

Now conceded on all sides that there is not and never has been a remedy of such remarkable efficacy as Curtis' Carmelite Cordial, in curing cholera, dysentary, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, summer complaints, cramps, pains in the bowels, or any intestinal irritation whatever, a single dose brings remarkable relief and a single bottle is guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded. A very remarkable pain killer and valuable household remedy. Sold by J. D. Murray,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY, & Co.,
Philadelphia, Agents.

MANY CHILDREN

Suffer from day to day; punny, pallid, fretful and feverish, variable appetite and restless sleep, finally die, and their parents never suspecting the real cause, that the little sufferers' stomachs are infested and eaten through with worms. Twenty-five cents invested in a box of McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders would save the doctor's bills and the patient's life. Entirely vegetable. Easy and pleasant to take. Money refunded to dissatisfied purchasers. Sold by J. D. Murray.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

TAKE NOTICE OF THIS SPLENDID BARGAIN.—The "New York Weekly World," one of the best weeklies in the United States, by special arrangement with the World publishers, can be had very low by clubbing with the "Reporter." Two new names, clubbing for the "Reporter," will each get the two papers, the "World" and the "Reporter" one year, cash in advance, for $2.25, the regular price for the two being $3. Subscribers to the "Reporter" can have the "World" and "Reporter" for $2.50, in advance, or for $2.25 when clubbing with two new names.

A LONG SNOOZE.

Rip Van Winkle slept a good while, yet had his sleep occurred 50 years ago, when Downs' Elixir first attained its reputation, on awaking he would have been able to recognize this friend of the afflicted, and might have taken another 20 years' nap, and wakened up to find Downs' Elixir at the end of half a century the most popular and best cough remedy known. Also Baxter's Bitters for bilious diseases, not so old, but good. m.

A FIRE IN CINCINNATI

DESTROYS THE LIVES OF SEVENTEEN PERSONS.

Eleven Killed and Injured by Leaping From the Fifth Story of the Building, and Eleven Bodies found in the Ruins.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 21.—Fire in the Sullivan printing establishment to-day caused the death of seventeen persons. It was first thought that only five women, who jumped from the fifty story window, were killed, but when the fire was subdued so the firemen could enter the building, it was found that 10 bodies lay in heaps on the fifth floor, and one on the fourth. There were six who jumped from the window and were killed, and one man, after saving the lives of two women by letting down a rope from the roof, was himself killed by the burning in two of the same rope before he reached the ground. This was Sullivan, brother of the proprietor of the printing establishment. The fire originated by the explosion of a gasoline stove on the second floor. The flames entered the elevator chute, which is next to the stairway, and all chance of escape was then cut off. The killed are mostly employes of the dye works, which occupied that portion of the building. The list of victims now obtainable reads as follows:

John Sullivan, one of the firm of Sullivan & Co., killed; Emma Pinchbeck, badly injured; Josie Hawkes, severely burned; Wm. Bishop, badly injured; Maime Shepherd, fatally injured; Lizzie Meyer, killed; Dolly ——, jumped from top story, dashed to pieces; two sisters, named Punton, both killed; Mary Beentrim, killed in leaping from the fifth story; Charles Braam made an effort to catch her but the force was too great and she was dashed on the pavement at his feet, a shapeless corpse. Fanny Jones, residing in the west end was killed. In addition to the above list of those killed by leaping from the fifth story, eleven corpses were found inside the building and search is now being prosecuted. The fifth story was completely burned out but the walls still stand and the other floors are not much damaged.

LATER.—Following is a revised list of the killed and wounded: Anna Bell, Sallie and Lizzie Handel, Fannie Jones, Delia, Katie and Mary Leaber, Katie Lowry, Lizzie Meiers, Annie McIntial, Fannie Norton, Katie and Mary Putnam, Lillie Wynn and John Sullivan. The injured are: Wm. Bishop, a printer, who will probably die; Josie Hawkes, leg broken; Emma Pinchback, will probably die, and Maime Shepherd, head badly cut. There was an opening in the roof, which the panic stricken girls did not think of. They could easily have reached it from a bench standing beside the wall, and once on the roof they could have reached other buildings with perfect ease. The lack of ready access to this place lost all these lives.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, druggists. jan7y

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride, near Linden Hall, May 18, by Rev. Thos. S. Land, Mr. D. A. Boozer, of Centre Hall, and Miss Bessie Boal.

On May 14, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Benjamin Roup and Miss Lizzie Krumrine, both of near State College.

On May 18, by same, Samuel Knepp, of Oak Hall, and Miss Martha E. Patterson, of near Boalsburg.

On May 26, by same, Andrew Tressler and Miss Emeline Kline, both of near State College.

DIED.

Jeremiah Hoy, Sr., at his residence near Madisonburg, May 15. He was confined to his bed; for eight months, and was a great sufferer, nevertheless he bore his affliction with Christian submission. Father Hoy was a member of the Avangelical Association for 29 years. May the Lord comfort the bereaved. P. C. W.

The best as well as the cheapest way of using pennyroyal to get rid of fleas is to use the herb itself; the oil, of course, cannot be used where the inconvenience attending it would be greater than the evil to be overcome.

This is an ocher found on the island of Cyprus. It is known in the trade as Turkey umber, and the genuine article is a soft brown pigment, transparent in oil, and abounding in manganese, from the presence of which it derives its drying properties.

Mr. Charles Dunster, a blacksmith of Leesville, Ohio, has made a clock, mostly with blacksmith's tools, which has excited considerable comment in his neighborhood. It is principally of steel, and in a glass case so the movement can be seen, gives the time in eleven cities, striking the hours and quarters, and is seven feet high.

An amalgam for filling teeth had been patented by Mr. Walter C. Davis, of St. Petersburg Place, England. Amalgam fillings are coated, by a special process, with a varnish of gum and gold dust, so that each individual grain or particle of the amalgam is protested from the action of the atmosphere or the acid secretions of the mouth.

A very beautiful polariscope slide may be made, says the *Microscope*, as follows: Heat a slide until it will melt a small portion of a menthol pencil as it is drawn evenly back and forth over a perfectly clean surface. Do not use more heat than necessary to melt the material evenly. Then, as it commences to crystallize, arrest its progress frequently by passing the slide quickly over the flame of your spirit lamp; soon the crystallization will be completed, a little at a time, and a very desirable slide will be the result.

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.
14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

MIFFLINBURG MUSIC SCHOOL.—The Summer Session of six weeks will open on MONDAY, JUNE 8, '85, at the music room of Kate L. Shriner, Mifflinburg, Pa. A systematic course will be given in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Private class instruction daily. A Normal class will be formed for those desirous of teaching. Instruction as to the best methods of teaching will be given free of charge. TERMS OF TUITION.

Piano	$10	Guitar, private	$8
Organ	10	Guitar, Class	4
Vocal Culture	10	Harmony, priv'e.	8
Violin, private	8	" Class	Free
Violin, Class	4	Notation, Sight Reading	Free

Sheet music and books at reduced rates. Boarding can be secured at reasonable figures.
KATE L. SHRINER,
27may2t Mifflinburg, Pa.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE.—The undersigned represents twelve as good Fire Insurance companies as can be found in the world, and also represents the best Life and Accident companies in existence. My motto is, "I study to please."
Office in Bush's block, (over Valentine & Co.'s store,) Bellefonte, Pa.
27maylyr] BOND VALENTINE.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 9, '85, at 12 M. Election of President and directors same day and place.
20m3t JAS. R. M'CLURE, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of Benj. Bitner, dec'd, in Potter township, Saturday, June 6, 1885: Two bedsteads, sausage stuffer, 5 chairs, washing machine, wood stove, iron kettle, grind stone, axe, set splitting tools, cross-cut saw, digging iron, lot of carpenter tools, log chain, bag wagon, bags, lot of forks, sleigh, top buggy, set harness, saddle, 300 feet of white pine boards, lot of sawed rails, and posts, lot of linn boards, 4 pieces of 4-inch wagon tire, wheel barrow, lot of bee-boxes, 3 fine shoats, 100 bushels of corn in the ear, more or less, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
JOHN DASHEM,
F. M. BURKHOLDER,
Administrators.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, up to June 4, for making certain changes in the main audience room of the Court House, according to the plans and specifications, which may be seen at the Commissioners' office, also for painting and graining the wood work in same. We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN WOLF,
A. J. GREIST,
J. C. HENDERSON,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office up to June 1, for repairing the plastering and painting outside of the Court House, Belfry, Clock, Dial, etc. Specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
JOHN WOLF,
A. J. GREIST,
G. W. RUMBERGER, J. C. HENDERSON,
Clerk. Commissioners.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass for one of the oldest established and largest NURSERIES in the U. S. Established 1846. Business easily learned. For terms, address W. & T. SMITH,
13m'y4t—e o w] Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y.

POTTER DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.—The directors of the Potter school district will meet at the Old Fort, Monday, June 1, at 8:30 o'clock a. m. to examine Treasurer's account and to attend to such other business as may present itself. Persons having bills to present should not fail to do so at that time. The Township Auditors will meet at 1 p. m. to examine the account, and the Directors elect to organize a new board. G. L. GOODHART,
W. A. KERR, Sec. Pres't

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, there will be offered at public sale, on the premises, in Potter twp., on SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885, the real estate belonging to the estate of Michael Spicher, dec'd, consisting of two tracts, No. 1, being a Valuable farm situate about one mile west of Old Fort, on the Boalsburg road, bounded by lands of George M. Boal, Leonard Rhone, and others, containing 113 ACRES and 38 perches, neat measure, thereon erected a 2-story stone Dwelling House, Bank barn, all necessary outbuildings, good Orchard of fruit, and a well of never failing water and two good cisterns thereon.

No. 2, adjoining the above, bounded by lands of Lafayette Nell, Love's heirs, Jacob Wagner, George M. Boal, and others, containing 102 ACRES and 6 perches, neat measure, and thereon erected a 2-Story Frame Dwelling house. The land is all under good fences and in the highest state of cultivation. Of the above tracts about 200 acres are clear, and about 15 acres are good oak timberland.

The above will be sold in two tracts or as a whole, as may best suit purchasers and parties interested. Sale to begin at 2 p. m.

Terms—Ten per cent cash when the property is knocked off, ⅓ of balance on confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JOHN & MICHAEL SPICHER,
Ex'rs of Michael Spicher, Sr., deceased.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

AN INTERESTING LETTER

From Mr. Harry W. Olmstead, Proof-reader of the "Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, '84.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to express my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been affected in my case, and also desire to say that I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that within me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and thanking you for prolonging my life, I am,
HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send $1 to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held for the several Townships and Boroughs, in the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, as follows:

MONDAY, June 1—For the townships of Rush, Taylor, Worth, Huston, Union, and the boroughs of Philipsburg, Unionville and Milesburg.

TUESDAY, June 2—For the townships of Burnside, Snow Shoe, Boggs, Howard, Curtin, Liberty, Marion, Walker and Howard borough.

WEDNESDAY, June 3—For the townships of Miles, Haines, Penn, Gregg, Potter and Millheim borough.

THURSDAY, June 4—For the townships of Harris, College, Ferguson, Half Moon, Patton, Spring, Benner and Bellefonte borough.

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

The assessors are required to attend the appeal with the transcript. Four mills for county purposes.
JOHN WOLF,
A. J. GREIST,
Attest: J. C. HENDERSON,
G. W. RUMBERGER, Clerk. Commissioners.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Benjamin Bitner, deceased, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN W. DASHEM,
F. M. BERKHOLDER,
6may6t Admr's, Centre Hill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of J. L. Spiro, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES M. MILLER,
29ap6t Administrator, Spring Mills.

Grasshoppers are creating terrible havoc among the crops in California.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEALTH.

New York, May 25.—Of his father's condition last night Col. Fred Grant this morning said: "Last night with father was the best night he has had in two weeks. He slept 8 hours—8 hours of good and restful sleep and he is this morning free of pain and feeling good."

Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The Oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Michigan, Oct. 24, '83.

Who does not delight to see a good looking face? Yet erysipelas disfigures the features almost beyond recognition. But that is not the worst of it. This disease is as dangerous as it is repulsive. It is sometimes called St. Anthony's fire, and often causes sudden death. Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, of Grandville, N. Y., had it in bott. legs and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. This medicine excels all others for the blood. Especially adapted to persons in feeble health. may

In dress goods and silks we challenge comparison in styles and prices—Bee Hive.

Never neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow, such as piles, impure blood and many chronic complaints, Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy.

Fire at Lansing, Iowa, the other Saturday morning, destroyed property valued at $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

A premium of two months is given to every subscriber of the Reporter who pays a year in advance, and one free for every three yearly new names with cash.

Baldness may be avoided by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer, which prevents the falling out of the hair, and stimulates it to renewed growth and luxuriance. It also restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and radically cures nearly every disease of the scalp.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfully solicited.
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.
26tarlf

$1.00
THIRTEEEN WEEKS.
The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.
Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to RICHARD K. FOX,
tf Franklin Square, N. Y.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1885.

BUTTER.			
Creamery, Penn'a, extra			22
" Western "			23
EGGS.			
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz	crates		14
" " "	bbls		13½
Western, ex brands	crates		13½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, straight, nearby	per lb		12
" mixed "	"		12
" Western, straight	"		13
" " mixed	"		12
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Chickens, dry-picked, extra	"		15
" good	"	13	14
" scalded and medium	"	11	12
CALVES AND SHEEP.			
Calves, Del & Md, prime	per lb	6	7
" Fair to good	"	5	6
" Common stock	"	4	5
Sheep, prime	"	5	5¾
Lambs, extra	"	9	10
Live Cattle	"	5	5¾
Hogs, live	"	6	6¾
Pigs, live	"	5	6
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
Apples, Baldwins	per bbl	3 00	5 25
Onions, Pa	"	4 00	4 50
" Western	"	3 50	4 00
POTATOES.			
Early Rose, choice	per bus	53	55
Burbanks, choice	"		60
" fair	"	55	58
Pearl Mammoth	"		55
Beauty of Hebron	"		55
Peerless	"		55
CHEESE.			
N Y Factory, choice		8¾	9
Ohio, fat, fine		8	8¾
SEEDS.			
Timothy	per bu	1 50	1 60
Clover	per lb	8¼	9
Flax	per bu		1 60
DRIED FRUIT.			
Apples, evaporated, in cases		6	7
" good		3	3¼
" quarters		3	
Blackberries		9	9½
Cherries, pitted, prime dry		12	13½
FURS.			
Bear, black		5 00	15 00
" Cubs		2 00	7 00
Red Fox		75	1 00
Grey		10	35
Minks		25	50
Racoons		10	50
Muskrat, Winter		8	10
Wild Cat			25
House Cat			10
Opossum, cased, trashed out		8	12
Rabbits			2½
HIDES.			
Hides, Dry	per lb	10	11
Calf, Salted	"	12	13
Hides, Green, Steer	"	5½	6
" " Cow	"	5	5½
" " Bull	"	4	4½
" Salted Steer	"	8	8½
" " Cow	"	8	8½
Sheep Skins, per piece		25	75
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Lard, Country lots, prime	per lb	7	8
Tallow, Solid	"	5½	6
" Cake	"	6	6½
Honey in Comb	"	10	11
Country Soap	"		4

☞Price Current Subject to Market Fluctuations

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1885.
(Corrected Weekly.)

		Chicago.	Philadelphia
Corn		47	—53½
Wheat	"	88¾	—1.00½
Oats	"	32½	—41
Pork	"	10.77	
Lard	"	6.60	

SAMUEL WHITE, Jr., Com'n Broker
23 South Third Street.

SPRING MILLS MARKET

Wheat—Red	95
White & Mixed	90
Rye	60
Corn, 45 shelled, and ears old	30
Oats	30
Buckwheat	50
Barley	45
Cloverseed large	5 00
Cloverseed small	6 00
Timothy seed	1 40
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Roller flour, per barrel	6 00

Butter, 12; tallow, 6; lard, 8; ham, 12; shoulde 8; bacon or side, 8; eggs per dozen, 15 cents.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3.50; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00 Egg, 4.75.